The Bombay Gazette.

REGISTERED No. [illegible]

[illegible]7.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] —*Delivered free.* [illegible] in *Advance.* [illegible]

[illegible] Postage, Rates.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines [illegible]

First insertion ....Rs. 5 0

[illegible] .... " 2 8

[illegible] .... " 2 0

[illegible] but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.

Second do. .... 4 " "

Third and succeeding .... 2 " "

In the Native Languages double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, [illegible] Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, [illegible]

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must [illegible] *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 14 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences—Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,[illegible] Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

[illegible] October 1874. October 1874.

Leave BOMBAY [illegible] Leave Colombo [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible] for Batavia, Sourabaya, [illegible], Palembang, Ponti[illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BRITISH [illegible] STEAM NAVIGATION [illegible] mited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1874, at 4 P.M.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leave BUSSEH	[illegible]
" Kurrachee	[illegible]	" Mahomerah	[illegible]
" Gwadur	[illegible]	" Fao	[illegible]
" Muscat	[illegible]	" Bushire	[illegible]
" Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	" Lingah	[illegible]
" Linga	[illegible]	" Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
" Bushire	[illegible]	" Muscat	[illegible]
" Fao	[illegible]	" Gwadur	17
" Mahomerah	[illegible]	" Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSSEH	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, and during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, [illegible] Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nathan, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT; THENCE TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSEBE, AND MUJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL, AND CAPE TOWN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the s.s. COLONALIA, [illegible] Tons, 120 H. P., Commander [illegible], as above, on MONDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New steamer [illegible], Commander W. [illegible], will leave on FRIDAY, the 16th October, at [illegible] for [illegible] Ports:—Hurney, Ratnagiri, [illegible], Vingorla, and [illegible]

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, [illegible] Street, No. 10, [illegible] BOWJEE LOOP-[illegible] DARBAR, [illegible] out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the [illegible] and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles (tranship-ment at Genoa)	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Children under [illegible] years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Rumanum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PERNAMBUCO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for countersignation and to [illegible] TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for short delivery or damage will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Pernambuco.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Bills and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

[illegible] 2,[illegible] Tons, October 19th.

[illegible] 2,[illegible] [illegible] to Southampton.

[illegible] 2,[illegible] November 2nd.

TRAVANCORE, 1,[illegible] [illegible] to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage [illegible] before the Steamer's departure, before [illegible]

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon [illegible] on the day of sailing.

[illegible] to be shipped at the Jetty at Mazagon in addition to the [illegible]

Messina, [illegible], Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, [illegible] Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,684 tons and 260 H.P.,) Captain C. FRASER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship NUBIA, 2,096 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 12th October 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. LORNE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th October 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings, [illegible] 39 inches.

1 " Damaged Grey [illegible] [illegible] lbs.

4 " Oil damaged Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs. 45 inches.

1 " Do. do. 8½ lbs.

12 " Grey Dhoties.

2 Cases White Do.

3 " Coloured Prints.

On account of [illegible] Narrundass and by order of Gulabdass Narrundass.

3 Cases Hookahs.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND OTHER METAL AT THE METAL MART AT CARNAC BUNDER.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.—Suit No. [illegible] of 1874.

[illegible]

Tyebally Valleejee and Esoobally Valleejee ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th of August last, under the direction of the Receiver appointed therein, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at [illegible], at the Metal Mart, at Carnac Bunder, a large quantity of [illegible] Iron, [illegible], Lead, [illegible] Boiler Plates, [illegible]

[illegible]

MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

[illegible] SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and [illegible] will sell by public auction at their Rooms, a large quantity [illegible]

A Bay Galloway [illegible] height, [illegible] old.

The property of [illegible] B. Westley.

A pair of very handsome [illegible] goes in single and double Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable [illegible] some English Mahogany and [illegible] Carved Blackwood [illegible] best plated, [illegible] Crockery and Glassware, [illegible] Piano, handsome Cottage [illegible] Horses, Plants, &c., &c. [illegible] Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th [illegible] p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the abovementioned [illegible] valuable and handsome household furniture [illegible] horses, &c., the property of [illegible]

Full particulars will be given [illegible] Catalogues will be published [illegible] property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable [illegible] carved blackwood household furniture, best plated [illegible] porcelainware, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 20th inst., [illegible] Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit [illegible] Auction, in a Tent opposite their Rooms, the valuable [illegible] handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain [illegible] &c., the property of a Gentleman [illegible]

Full particulars will be given [illegible]

SALE OF A SPLENDID [illegible] AT BREACH CANDY [illegible]

On TUESDAY, the 20th day of [illegible] at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed [illegible] Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Vina[illegible] Laxuman[illegible] the Mortgagee, and on account [illegible] risk of Cowasjee Eduljee Khambatta, the Mortgag[illegible]

All that piece or parcel of land or [illegible] with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon [illegible] premises standing thereon (forming part of the [illegible] Halwady) formerly, and now in the occupation of [illegible] Cowasjee Eduljee Khambatta, situate on the north side [illegible] Breach Candy Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar in [illegible] of Bombay, containing in breadth sixty feet from [illegible] and in length one hundred feet on the east side, and [illegible] western side one hundred feet, registered in the books [illegible] Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible] and assessed [illegible] of Municipal Taxes under No. [illegible], and bounded [illegible]: that is to say, on the east by the passage leading [illegible] aforesaid Bastian Halwady, on the west by the ground [illegible] Ananta Laxu[illegible] Vishwanath Atmaram, and on the [illegible] the said Breach Candy Road.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE [illegible] RAILWAY PLANT.

On TUESDAY the 3rd November, [illegible] following days, at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at B. B. and C. I. [illegible] Company's Parell Stores Depot, a large stock of Railway [illegible]

Full particulars will be given [illegible] Catalogue will be published and the property will be on [illegible] before the day of sale.

[illegible] T & Co.

Bombay, 15th October 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE [illegible] Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & [illegible] inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has [illegible] STOCK of Hanneser Bros.' best PLATED WARE [illegible] options, Rich Cut and Engraved Glassware, rich [illegible] Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. [illegible] Table Lamps, [illegible] Mother-of-pearl [illegible], Fish Eating Knives, Napkin Table Cutlery, [illegible] Dessert Services [illegible] and miscellaneous other articles. Also received [illegible] consignment of hound Plated Lamps, with twisted [illegible] new fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices [illegible] Articles hired for a day or month.

ROWLAND [illegible] CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

[illegible] OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR [illegible] GAZETTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing [illegible] the services of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date, the "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. D. SOUZA begs to inform Visitors to Matheran, that he has built a very Spacious Bungalow attached to the Hotel, which besides the advantage of comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distant view of Bombay. There are three separate Bungalows, besides the above, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS—MODERATE.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES.—M. B. MADON and Co. have made arrangements to have always on hand large assortments of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS and PATENT MEDICINES of every description from the best Manufacturers of London. Their Charges are extremely moderate and fully [illegible] per Cent. less than other respectable Druggists in the Town.

Out-station orders carefully and promptly executed.

Terms—Cash.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

	Rs.	a.
Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime (Grimault's) per bottle	1	2
Cod Liver Oil Dragees (Guffroy's) per tin	1	6
Tonic Syrup (Davenport's)	1	6
Jaynes' Expectorant, per bottle	2	0
Mollard's Sulphur Pommade	1	2

&c. &c. &c.

M. B. MADON AND CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, 40 Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES, BY S. MORDAN & Co.

These Machines are strongly recommended for their superior strength, finish, and extreme accuracy of adjustment.

			Rs.	a.
To Weigh	4 ounces and	8 tolas	8	8
"	8 "	16 "	11	8
"	16 "	32 "	20	0
Mordan's Letter Weighers with Porcelain Tablet, engraved with rates of Inland and Overland postage, to weigh 16 ounces and 32 tolas			23	8
Greaves' Portable Letter Weigher, to weigh 2 ounces and 4 tolas, simple, accurate, and not liable to derangement. Price in neat case			4	8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, compact and portable. Size when open [illegible] by 2 ft. 4, can be put together quickly, folding up into a canvass bag when travelling. Price [illegible] 33 0

WATER-PROOF ROLL CORK MATTRESS, may be used with or without the above, and is equally portable. Size 6 ft. by 2 ft. Price [illegible]

WATER-PROOF GROUND SHEETS, 7½ ft. by 6 ft. [illegible] 12 1

AIR BEDS, MACKINTOSH'S VULCANISED, 7 ft. by 2 ft. 6, with pair of bellows for [illegible] 45 0

AIR PILLOWS of different shapes and sizes.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and reinsurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED STEADY MAN as HEAD READER for the Press. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager of this Paper.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to S. A. F. E.

FOR SALE, A GREY GALLOWAY, goes in Harness, and is a good Saddle Horse. Price Rs. 150. Apply to Messrs. D. Scott & Co., Girgaum.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE MAGAZINE.—Uncovenanted Servants are invited to unite in starting a monthly Periodical under this title, with the object of advancing their interests and opposing the aggressions of the Covenanted Services. Address (strictly confidential) X., Bombay Gazette Office.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, may be CONSULTED at his Dentistry No. 5, CHURCH GATE, FORT.

Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Vulcanite, or Celluloid Plates.

FINE ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER, for removing acidity of the mouth and strengthening the weak gums and loose teeth, prepared by Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Druggists of London, and packed in patent capsuled bottles after the formula of Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, may be had at No. 5 Church Gate Street, Fort. Price per bottle One Rupee; per dozen bottles Rs. 10.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

		Rs.	per doz.	qts.
STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner		33	"	"
Laubenheimer		15	"	"
Steinwein		20	"	"
Liebfraumilch		26	"	"
CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds		14	"	"
[illegible]		21	"	"
Chateau Lafitte		28	"	"
[illegible]		18	"	"
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.				
Do. do. Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.				
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.				
Ditto " 26 " 2 doz. pts.				

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

Fine Sherry	Rs.	18, 22, 25
Very superior Old Sherry		28, 32
Choice Old Sherry		28, 32, 36
Fine Old Mançanilla		30
Good Port, recently bottled		18
Fine Port		27
Superior Old Port		32
Fine Old Madeira		32
Fine Pale Marsala		16
Fine Moselle	Rs.	20, [illegible]
Superior Sparkling Moselle		[illegible]
Fine Hock		16, 22, [illegible]
Very Superior Hock		[illegible], 40
Superior Sparkling Hock		[illegible], 49
Finest Champagne		[illegible], 42
Claret		9-8, 12
Fine Claret		15, 20
Very Superior Claret		25, 30
Burgundy		18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy		36
Sauternes		18, 24, 30
Chablis		16
Choice Old Brandy	Rs.	27
Fine Pale Brandy		20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum		20
London Gin		16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey		18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva		18, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MARINE LINES.—TO LET, or FOR SALE, a PUCCA-BUILT BUNGALOW, containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, 3 Bed Rooms, 4 Dressing Rooms, 4 Bath Rooms, [illegible] Godown, usual Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of the Printer.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the HALF YEAR ended 30th June 1874, at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum or Rs. [illegible] per share, will be PAYABLE on or after SATURDAY, the [illegible] to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the [illegible]

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

5,000 RUPEES SECURITY.—The ADVERTISER, aged 32 years, with 14 years' experience, and at present holding a situation of trust and responsibility, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDING CLERK, CIVIL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER, or GENERAL and MANAGING AGENT, from any after the 1st Proximo. First Class Testimonials and the highest references given. Apply to "[illegible] B.A., L.C.E.," Care of the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

21st September 1874.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 20th October 1874, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per such Plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the above date.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, J. SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, M. LANDON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India, Limited, Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank, Limited, W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 8th October 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 25 per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of [illegible] instant, for the ERECTION of BUILDINGS for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill at Chinchpoogly. Plans [illegible] will be shown and Printed Copies of the Contract Papers furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees Five (5) per each Copy at the Office of the Company.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Two Thousand, for which a receipt will be granted.

The Company will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign a reason for the rejection thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th October 1874.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Company [illegible] on SATURDAY, the 3rd October 1874, for the construction of MILL BUILDINGS [illegible]

In each Tender separate rates for Masonry Works [illegible] Materials and also [illegible] Materials [illegible] the Size of Wood Works, for which rates are [illegible]

[illegible] Tender for Mill Buildings [illegible]

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, not to assign any reason for the rejection [illegible] Schedules of Quantities, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract furnished by the [illegible] at the Office of the Company [illegible] Hanuman Street, Fort, Bombay, on [illegible]

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 11th September 1874.

IN REFERENCE to the above Advertisement, it is further notified, that the TIME for RECEIVING the TENDERS is EXTENDED to the evening of the 3rd proximo to the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th Instt.

By Order,

JAMSETJI DOSABHAI, Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, [illegible] September 1874.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on or before the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

[illegible]

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES........Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

Board of Directors.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq., Solicitor,—Chairman.

RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that prohibits amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADRUDDIN, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.

SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.		Credit.	
FRENCH CALF—Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11	8	13	0
Ditto Monsoon, Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14	0	16	0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8	0	9	0

☞ See Price Lists (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

(Native Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen are specially appealed to.)

THE STRANGERS' HOME IN LONDON, FOR ASIATICS, AFRICANS, AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

FOR sixteen years this Home has been the greatest comfort and benefit to a host of Lascars, and other Foreign Sailors, as well as [illegible] Servants temporarily in England. Before the Home was opened, Asiatics used to be entrapped [illegible] place called Bluegate Fields, near the Docks, by crimps or "landsharks," and enticed into disreputable houses, where they were drugged with drink and opium, and frequently robbed not only of their money, but of their clothing. Many perished in the streets, in winter, from cold and hunger. "Found dead," was the oft recurring verdict of the Coroner and his jury.

The total number lodged and boarded in the Home during 1873 (including [illegible] destitute cases) was 461. Of these 257 were natives of Bengal, chiefly lascars, serangs, stewards, cooks, &c.; 70 inmates were shipped through the Home; and [illegible] had passages provided for them. Notwithstanding the large number of Asiatic seamen in the Port of London in 1873, there was not a single complaint made against any Lascar before a Metropolitan Police Court,—nor was any Lascar found in Workhouse or Jail. The opium dens and other haunts of infamy have been broken up.

The foundation-stone of the STRANGERS' HOME was laid on the 31st of May, 1856, by Prince Albert. Among those who took part in the proceedings, were the Earl of Chichester, Dr. Carr, Bishop of Bombay, Colonel Sykes, Chairman of the East India Company, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh. An Indian Princess, daughter of the Rajah of Coorg, presented the silver trowel to Prince Albert, in the midst of a crowd of Lascars, Arabs, Africans, Chinese, and other representatives of foreign lands.

The "Annual Report" shows that "the cost of working the Home, in excess of receipts for board and lodging in 1874, is estimated at £800," towards which £214 had been received before the end of May. The institution is in debt. "Let us remember the Good Samaritan, '*Go and do thou likewise*.'" Medical attendance is provided at the Home, and Christian instruction for those willing to receive it.

Can any Anglo-Indian—can any native nobleman or gentleman—have the heart to refuse a little help to the poor wanderers from our Indian shores, on whose behalf we appeal? Think of the indescribable wretchedness, in opium-dens, drinking saloons, brothels, pothouses, penitentiaries and hospitals, from which the STRANGERS' HOME has already saved a multitude of the "toilers of the sea," men "of one blood" with ourselves. *Littles mak muckles*," says the Scotch proverb. Is there one among us who cannot afford a rupee? *Bis dat qui cito dat.*

J. ABERIGH-MACKAY, B.D., Chaplain of Simla.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1874.

	Rs.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General	500
H H The Hon'ble The Maharajah of Jeypore, G C S I	500
The Hon'ble Barrow H. Ellis	100
General the Hon'ble Sir Henry W Norman, K C B	50
The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q C	50
C U Aitchison, Esq., C S I	100
Colonel Dickens, C S I	50
R B Chapman, Esq., C B	25
Simla Offertory	258
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta	50
His Excellency the Governor of Madras	200
The Lady Hobart	50
His Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, K C B	50
The Hon'ble W Robinson, C S I, Madras	50
The Hon'ble W E Arbuthnot	50
James W Arbuthnot, Esq.	50
The Hon'ble L Rudleston, C I E Secretary, Madras	50
A Awdry, Esq., Lieut, R E, Private Secretary	25
His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, K C S I	300
Colonel J Watson, C B, V C, Agent G G for C I, Indore	50
J J M	10
Captain E A Wilson, Central India Agency	10
Captain F H Maitland, Central India Agency	10
Captain G R Gibbs, P W D, Central India Agency	10
Lieutenant D W K Barr, Central India Agency	20
Colonel Cadell, R E	10
B F G, Indore	5
Rev H Bacon	10
His Highness Maharajah Holkar, GCSI	500
H H Sivaji Rao Holkar (1st son of His Highness)	100
H H Jeswant Rao Holkar (2nd son of His Highness)	100
Sir T Madhava Rao, K C S I, Minister	100
Vinayak Rao Gunput Rao Kaibe, Esq., of Indore	50
R [illegible] Rao, Esq.	15
[illegible] Khuman Sing, Esq.	15
Bhowanee Sing Surnobut, Esq.	10
[illegible]	10
[illegible] Anand Rao, Esq., B A	10
Ramchunder Vithal, Esq.	10
Anand Rao T Bawe, Esq.	10
Bulwant Rao Vithal, Esq.	10
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	10
D W [illegible]	10
W H [illegible], Esq.	10
His Highness the Maharajah of Dinapore, K C S I	500
Henry [illegible], Esq., G I P R, Bombay	50
[illegible]	25
[illegible]	25
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	10
M N Nanavutty, Sub-Judge, Sirpur	10
H B Boswell, Esq., C S, Belgaum District	20
Colonel W W Anderson, Rajkote, Kattywar	50
Sir E Russell, K C S I	20
E T Candy, Esq., Bombay Civil Service	50
Colonel Bowdich	10
Captain William Scott	15
Captain Salmon	5
Captain Candy, Royal Artillery	5
Major Wilson	5
R A Montgomery, Esq., B A	2
His Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore	200
His Highness The Maharajah of Kerowlee	100
Behramji Eduljee Modi, Esq., Kaira	5
His Highness The Maharajah of Puttiala	1,000
His Highness The Maharajah of Jodhpore	500
Faizoolah Khan, Head Moonshee	100
Motab Bijey Singh, the Dewan	100
Major Walter	32
F O Melvill, Esq., Bombay C Service	25
Colonel R E Wallace	5
Captain C A Cunningham	5
Major W Manson, R E	10
L S Adair, Esq.	5
Lieutenant T Prickett	5
H W Brakenbury, Esq.	2
Lieutenant John S Fowlery	2
[illegible] McIlaine, Esq.	3
Lieutenant J Grant	2
Captain M Nielson	5
Lieutenant H Mack	2
Vinayak J Kirtan, Esq.	6
His Highness The Maharajah of Jeypore, K C S I	500
His Honour Sir William Muir, KCSI, Lieut.-Govr., N-W P	100
General D W Steward, Port Blair	10
William Mackay, Esq., CE	10
G H Man, Esq.	10
C J Lyall, Esq., CS	10
Ashraf Ali [illegible]	10
[illegible] Prince of Nepal, Benares	100
Babu Dabeeperchad, do	15
Babu Harry Doss and Mohaberperchad	25
Gossein Sheodutgeer	5
Babu Puttun Narain Sing	25
Raja Shambhoo Narain Sing	25
Cheidi Gholam Ali	5
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	30
Babu [illegible]	10
[illegible]	20
Babu [illegible] and Madhusoodun Doss	50
Babu Hurla Churn [illegible]	10
Mirza Sulliman Bukht	25
Mr [illegible]	10
Nawab Mohamed Hussein Khan of [illegible]	10
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	50
Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bhopal	200
The Nawab of Roonnaie	100
The Chief of Kolhapore	45
The Chief of Rajpurh	25
Rev J Hessey Wilkinson	5
Colonel J Willoughby Osborne, CB, Residency, Bhopal	32
The Ulwar Durbar	250
Colonel F Cadell, VC, Political Agent, Ulwur	25
Lieutenant D A Scott, RE	10
Major Percy Powlett, Settlement Officer	16
Her Highness the Princess of [illegible]	200
His Excellency Rajah Suee ram Rao Sahib Mohitay Ameer Rao	200
Shome Shekur of Coorg Family	30
Narain Ras and Govind Rao Shiba of Jalown	25
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, KCSI	100
Gunga Bace Sahiba	25
Charles F B Shaw, Esq., Bombay CS	10
Major C D Dodd, Bombay Staff Corps	4
Colonel A Phelps, Bombay Army	5
A M Rogers, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Belgaum	10
T H Stewart, Esq., Bombay C S	5
Rao Sahib Krishnarao Sudashiv, Malegaum	1
Anonymous	1
Anonymous	1
From a Friend at Poona	20
Thank-offering from the Rajah of Kapoorthala, through his medical attendant, Dr. Hector, 5th Regiment	500
The Chief of Nur-singurh, Bhopal	100
Friends at Morar, through the Chaplain	100
For the late Rajee Jaffer Sulliman, Esq.	500
The Rev A H Etty, Rangoon	47
R G Oke, Esq., D P W, Kotree	5
Dhunjeebh Hormusjee, Kurrada, Esq.	10
Baba Shubhanee, Satwa	25
Babu Shibanund Khunjee, Bakwa	25
Collected by Sub-judge, Pimpulgaum	5
Lulloobhai Keshowlall, Esq., Belgaum	5
Dinshaw Sorabjee, Esq., P W D	3
Rustomjee Jewsjee, Esq.	5
Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, Esq.	5
The Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeojee	5
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	10
[illegible] Walton, Esq.	5
H Wynford Barrow, Esq.	5
S N, Esq.	2
Framjee [illegible], Esq.	2
V C Campbell, Esq., C E, Khandesh	10
From Meerut, through G C Billings, Esq.	641
Nagindas Nurotumdas Nanavati, Esq.	10
His Highness The First Prince of Travancore, and other friends in Travancore	125
C Enteo, Esq.	15
Gorashum Aroonbaru, Esq.	10
S P Patell	5
Mr Iram Goculbhai, Esq.	10
His Highness the Maharajah of Cluckheri	200

Address, Rev. J. ABERIGH-MACKAY, Chaplain of Simla.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY, IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE

MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

		Rs.	a.
CIGARS, No. 1 per 1,000		[illegible]	0
CHEROOTS, No. 1 per 1,000		[illegible]	0
CABALLEROS, in Boxes of 125, per Box		17	0
VEGUEROS do. do. do.		18	0
"PRINCESSA" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000		45	0
"CAVITES" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000		65	0
Do. do. in Boxes of 100		7	0
"CAVITE ESMERADO" CIGARS per 1,000		85	0
Ditto ditto per Box of 200		18	0
Do. do. CHEROOTS Extra fine Quality		80	0
"FORTIN" CIGARS, No. 2 per 1,000		50	0
Do. do. in Boxes of 100		5	8
Do. CHEROOTS No. 2, per 125		6	12

Mr. NEUBERG has been able to secure the importation of genuine Manilla Cigars, of the finest qualities, through experienced Agents in Manilla.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS, OF SELECTED TOBACCO, SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

		Rs.	a.
No. 1	Per 1,000	25	0
No. 2	"	22	0
No. 3	"	13	0
MANILLA SHAPE	"	21	0
HAVANNAH SHAPE	"	24	0

The above are packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 and of 250.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS, PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

		Rs.	a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS No. 1 Per 1,000		22	0
Do. do. Per Box of 250		6	0
Do. do. " " 100		2	8
Do. do. No. 2 per 1,000		20	[illegible]
Do. do. Per Box of 250		5	8
"LONG" CHEROOTS per 1,000		18	0
Do. do. Per Box of 250		5	0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

			Rs.	a.
DAWSON'S MUSTER	No. 1	Per 1,000	15	0
Do. do.	PRIME	"	18	0
THOMPSON'S	do.	"	18	0
Do. do.	No. 1	"	15	0
MADURA No. 1	PRIME	"	24	0
Do. " 2	do.	"	18	0
Do. " 3	do.	"	15	0

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

DAWSON'S MUSTER PRIME SELECTED,

	Rs.	a.
PACKED in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 per 1,000	20	0
Do. per Box of 100	2	4

THOMPSON'S MUSTER PRIME SELECTED,

	Rs.	a.
PACKED in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 per 1,000	20	0
Do. per Box of 100	2	4

In adopting the plan of packing the above in small Boxes, Mr. NEUBERG believes that the measure will tend considerably to their EFFECTIVE MATURING, besides reducing the waste occurring during transit, through abrasion &c., to a minimum. The attention of Mofussil Consumers is respectfully invited to the advantages which this mode of packing ensures, and the favour of Trial Orders solicited.

A PARCEL OF SPLENDID HAVANNA SHAPED, TRICHINOPOLIES,

	Rs.	a.
"PRINCIPES" per 1,000	20	0
Do. Box of 100	2	4
REGALIAS ELEGANTE per 1,000	25	0
Do. do. Box of 100	3	0

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing these Brands prominently to notice, as he is confident they have only to be tried to be thoroughly appreciated.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

		Rs.	a.
OFFICE	Per 1,000	12	0
[illegible]	"	13	0
BARINGTON	"	15	0
SEDANS	"	17	0
LEISURE HOURS	"	18	0
DOLLY VARDENS	"	22	0

MR. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-operation he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian Cigars to the highest perfection of which they are susceptible.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Orders for Manilla, Trichinopoly, and Pondicherry Cheroots and Cigars of not less than 10,000 can be executed from Bond at considerably Reduced Prices; thus saving the Bombay Octroi Duty.

TOBACCOS.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

		Rs.	a.	
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins		4	0	per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE	ditto	[illegible]	0	"
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE	ditto	5	0	"
HONEY DEW VIRGINIA	ditto	5	0	"

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

	Rs.	a.	
BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins	3	0	per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE	3	8	"
LATAKIA	3	8	"
IMPERIAL MIXTURE	3	8	"

WILLS'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE, In 1 lb. Tins, Rs. 4 per lb.

COPE'S CELEBRATED RIFLE-CAKE TOBACCO, MILD ROSE-BUD BRAND.

AMERICAN TOBACCO, OF THE FINEST BRAND.

		Rs.	a.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb.	3	0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	"	2	8
CAVENDISH	"	1	8

CIGARETTES OF BEST TURKISH TOBACCO.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM VIENNA.

BRIARWOOD PIPES, OF ASSORTED PATTERNS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLAY PIPES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY, BY CAPTAIN HOGG, CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh SUPPLY of REAL MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE.

1 Breech-loading Double Barrel Pin Cartridge Gun, by T. [illegible]

2 Breech-loading Pin Fire Rifles, by Tippins and Lawden.

1 Double Barrel Muzzle Loader Rifle, by W. J. Rigby.

1 Double Barrel Muzzle Loader Gun, by Purdey.

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.

A "Woodland" and "Keepsake."

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!

SEASON 1874!!

MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD, *TEA DEPOT,* UMRITSUR, PUNJAB.

OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Baree, Mountsomerset, Moorsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.

WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.

1st October 1874.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS, In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, *Hummum Street, Bombay,*

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
ditto, and in morocco cases	33	to	120
and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	100
ditto, ditto combined, in case	31	to	180
BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	40
PAP BOATS	16	to	38
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	11	to	30
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	16	to	25

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon ....Rs. 200 to 350.

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug.... 350 to 500.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, cruets, salvers, goblets, mugs, snuffboxes, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

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SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 3 by 3 1/4 inch, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 30.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

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BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	" at	6	0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40	" at	6	0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	" at	6	0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12	" at	6	0	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11	" at	6	0	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12	" at	6	0	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons					2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14	" at	6	0	4	11	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					1	5	0
					£57	14	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th October, 1874.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, sales 12,000 bales, without change in prices; and this morning's report is quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports [illegible],000. The receipts at the American ports are again excessive, 21,000 bales, and the stocks at the ports have increased from 217,000, at which they stood last Friday to 255,000 bales.

At yesterday's Manchester Market there was said to be more doing in Piece Goods, but quotations were unaltered.

Coffee was reported firm, but in this and other articles of General Produce prices were unchanged.

Consols this morning opened at 92⅝, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes unchanged at 99; and Bar Silver at 57⅜d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange continues to show a downward tendency, the demand to-day both for forward and ready bills having been decidedly active. Of ready paper there is almost nothing offering, exports being extremely limited; but a considerable business has again been done for future delivery at a further slight decline, 6 months' sight Credits for November being quoted at 1s 10 7/16d. and December-January at 1s. 10½d. per rupee. The bulk of the later sales forward have been on speculation for native account—only a very small quantity of Cotton having yet been contracted for, and these transactions cannot therefore be accepted as indicating a general belief in higher rates. On the contrary, the feeling is decidedly the other way, and unless something at present unforeseen intervenes, appearances certainly are more in favour of a fall than an advance. Money has seldom been more plentiful here than it now is, and promises to be for some time to come, while at home, owing to the quiet state of trade and a successful harvest, continued ease seems also probable. In addition to which, Cotton will probably be financed for at a very low cost in the coming season, and there is the further depressing influence, of probable shipments of Silver on German Government account, always in the background. The position in fact is much more in favour of a low level of exchange than it was last year, and but for the intervention of the Bengal famine we should then probably have seen very low rates throughout the season. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 10d. per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...... 1s 10 5-16d. to [illegible]d.
Credits, 6 ,, ... 1s. 10½d.
[illegible], 6 months' sight...... 1s. 10 9-16d.

On Calcutta there is now nothing doing owing to the holidays. Government Paper is firmer to-day, buyers but no sellers, at the following rates,—Fours Rs. 103; Fours and a half Rs. 104; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

The Share Market continues quiet, but with the exception of Spinning shares, which are again slightly lower, other values are generally unchanged.

In Cotton there is an easier feeling, especially for new crop future delivery, there being sellers but no buyers at yesterday's prices, say—Ginned Broach, February delivery, Rs. 215; Good Fair Comrawuttee Rs. 192; and Hinganghaut, January delivery, Rs. 220 per candy full pressed.

Freights are quiet and unaltered at £2-2-6 for ready steamers and £2-12-6 January loading.

Piece Goods are firm and in better demand. The chief enquiry still runs on 40 inch Shirtings, but in other leading descriptions there is also a fair business doing.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 10th October 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	31,589 0 0
Merchandise	34,623 0 0
Telegraph	331 0 0
Total Rs.	66,533 0 0

Corresponding week in October 1873. Open 411½ Miles.

Coaching	59,295 0 0
Merchandise	40,201 0 0
Electric Telegraph	[illegible] 0 0
Earth Trains	276 0 0
Total Rs.	1,00,3[illegible] 0 0
Decrease Rs.	33,8[illegible] 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Tribune, 1,122 tons, Captain W. Bayfield will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The American ship Pocahontas from Newcastle to Bombay with coals, was destroyed by fire from spontaneous combustion Sept. 10th. Crew saved and landed at Rio de Janeiro.

The s s Duke of Devonshire arrived at Calcutta on Saturday last from London, (2nd September.) She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Day, Mr. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Spratt, and Mr. Ramine.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s. Venetia, 1,728 tons, Captain W. Angove, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, (September 12th), via the Canal, with English Mails and the following cargo:—2,886 packages cotton, 327 packages twist, 376 cases wine, 20 cases liquors, 102 casks beer, 5 casks sherry wine, 249 bundles and 1,412 pieces steel, 210 cask, ale, 19 packages hardware, 75 bottles quick silver, 41 cases brandy, 54 packages wine and spirits 7 cases boots and shoes, 100 drums oil, 34 cases perfumery, 16 cases crimson, 105 packages twist, yarns, and piece goods, 9,964 bars and 156 bundles iron, 17 cases sprits, 20 cases brass, 5 cases saffron, 4 cases specie, 1 case pearl, 1 case pearl and specie, 52 packages cloves, 114 packages ivory, and 4,655 packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Venetia (s)	Angove	London, Sept 12.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Marsenga	Nacoda	Demaun.

The ship Tribune, Bayfield, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
9 Dacca (s) .... Dickinson .... Moulmein, Oct 1
10 D of Devonshire (s) Whittle .... London, Sept 2.
Cashmere .... Thomason .... Bombay, Sept 18.
Bianca .... Stannus .... Liverpool, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
9 Syria ....
Jeanie Douglas ....
10 Aegyria (s) ....
Wave Queen ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
11 Africa (s) .... London.
12 Mecca (s) .... Negapatam.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Aug 8 Kwang Tung, B.M., Elton, from Perim.
29 Albula, ship, Peters, from Cardiff.
Sept. 10 Morning Star, ship, Millan, from Newcastle.
11 Stowell Brown, ship, Anderson, from Liverpool.
21 Edward Barrow, ship, Cartmer, from Cardiff.
24 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Cardiff.
24 Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
27 Hendr. Hertager, ss, Heilberg, from Newcastle.
28 Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
30 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, from Suez.
Oct. 1 Parthia, ship, Allister, from Liverpool.
2 Princess Anaba, ss, Febritius, from Batavia.
2 Tumah, ss, Hogg, from Busserah.
3 Euphrates, ss, Renderson, from Zanzibar.
3 Zambesi, ss, Keyte, from London.
3 Indus, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.
5 Kwang Tung, B M., Elton, from Perim.
5 Tromp Dutch, ss, Harmes, from Vlissingen.
6 Irrawaddy, ss, Pallson, from Bassein.
6 Aurora, ss, Larrouaga, from Liverpool.
6 City of Oxford, ss, Gordon, from Calcutta.
7 Mecca, ss, Laws, from Singapore.
7 Venetia, ss, Angove, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, to Perim.
3 Albula, ship, Peters, to Calcutta
Sept. 1 Morning Star, ship, Millan, to Calcutta.
20 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Bombay.
Oct. 2 Princess Anaba, ss, Febritius, to Amsterdam.
3 Tumah, ss, Hogg, to London.
3 Zambesi, ss, Keyte, to Calcutta.
4 Indus, ss, Stewart, to Suez.
4 Tromp Dutch, ss, Harmes, to Batavia.
6 Irrawaddy, ss, Pallson, to London.
7 Aurora, ss, Larrouaga, to Manila.
7 City of Oxford, Gordon, to London.
7 Mecca, ss, Laws, to Jeddah.
7 Venetia, ss, Angove, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss Nacoda, from Bombay.
Edward Barrow, ship, from Cardiff.
Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Cardiff.
Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
Hendr. Hertager, ss, Haltberg, from Newcastle.
Duplex, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
Parthia, ship, Allister, from Liverpool.
Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Kwang Tung, B.M., Elton, from Perim.
Tromp Dutch, ss, Harmes, from Vlissingen, passed.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 14.

From Liverpool.

Marina, s, 785 hoop iron, Heptoola Allybhoy; [illegible] barrels alum, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

From London.

Riga, s, 5 cases still book, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ethiopia, s, 8 casks sheet zinc, and 8 kegs litharge, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 25 barrels tar, Essootally Nanoodin; 5 bundles spring steel, Tyebally Chandabhoy.

From Bordeaux.

Esperance, 7 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 14.

For Liverpool.

Marian Moore, 34¼ cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.
Parsee, s, 16 bales wool, Meajee Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 27 bales cotton, Luckmon Anundjee; 62 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damoder.

For New York.

Hope, 3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hydaspes, s, 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Asia, s, 100 packages red raisin, S. N. Talatee.
Geelong, s, 10 packages olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant J. Grant, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure in November next.

Colonel J. A. S. Faulkner, Bombay Infantry, Comdt. 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kolapore and Southern Maratha Country, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in November next.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Scott, Staff Corps, District Supt. [illegible] of Police, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in December next.

Three grey flannel shirts will in future be issued to each Cavalry recruit as part of the free kit, instead of the three cotton shirts and two flannel vests hitherto supplied.

The Horse Guards have directed in regard to officers' uniform that the waist belt is always to be worn with the tunic, except when otherwise ordered in the Queen's Regulations. The scarlet patrol jacket is to be discontinued, and tunics are to be worn on all occasions. In order, however, to save expense, officers may furnish themselves with a second tunic of serge or light cloth, (in all other respects the same as the regulation tunic,) to be worn upon those duties now sanctioned for the scarlet patrol jacket.

ARRIVALS—October 10.

Sibthorpe, Major, 26th Regiment N I, on duty, from Surat.

October 11.

Davidson, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Carwar.

October 12.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

October 13.

Gordon, Captain, 3rd Regt Sind Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Fuller, Colonel, Royal Engineer, from leave, from Matheran.

October 14.

Hervey, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Moir, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, from leave, from England.
[illegible], Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Leach, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from London.
Hume, Captain, 11th Regiment, from furlough, from England.
Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—October 13.

Sibthorp, Major, 26th Regiment N I, on duty, to Bhooj.

October 14.

Wilson, Major, 7th Regiment N I, on leave, to Rajkote.
Mignon, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Deccan.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—Extra Copies of numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* containing accounts of the Hyderabad Festivities can be obtained from Messrs. Cursetjee and Co., Secunderabad, who will also register Subscribers' names for the daily *Bombay Gazette* and the *Overland Summary*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.
42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

GARBETT—October 7th, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Hubert Garbett, Esq., of a daughter.
HARCOURT—October 8th, at [illegible], South Wynaad, the wife of G. L. Harcourt, of a daughter.
IRVINE—October 9th, at the residence of Mr. Jones, Parneah, the wife of Mr. G. T. Irvine, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.
MASKELL—October 3th, at Kilpauk, the wife of J. Morris Maskell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHINSON—STUART-MENTETH—October 6th, at Simla, by the Rev. J. Abeleigh Mackay, Henry Doveton Hutchinson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 3rd Regiment N. I., son of T. C. Hutchinson, Esq., late D. I. G. of Hospitals, Bengal Army, to Alice Anne Campbell, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Stuart-Menteth, Bengal Army, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Charles Stuart-Menteth, Bart., of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire and Mansfield, Ayrshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

FARRELL—October 6th, at Mussoorie, Mr. W. O. Farrell, Secretary, Himalaya Club, in his 73rd year.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1874.

The improvement and extension of our system of secondary or higher school education is a wide and difficult question, demanding far more general attention than it has yet received. A brief paragraph or two once a year in an official report that few read, ill-written letters of complaint or abuse from disaffected schoolboys to the daily press, and the December announcement of schools' losses and gains in the great matriculation race of a thousand starters and seven hundred losers, are nearly the only proofs before the public of the existence of the thing called secondary education. Yet the welfare of secondary schools is [illegible] coming a question of deeper importance to the higher and middle classes of the people. It is these classes alone that are growing vigorously towards the light that has begun to shine from the West; and it is to them that the Government seems already disposed to leave the future welfare of what are emphatically their schools. In a few years primary education will absorb the attention of Government, and the expansion of secondary education will be left to private enterprise. What the organization, therefore, of our secondary schools at present is, and what it ought to be, both in itself and in relation to primary and superior instruction, will soon become a question of general importance, and it already calls for intelligent public discussion.

The whole frame-work of public instruction as at present constructed by Government through the Educational Department and the University is well-conceived and as comprehensive as the scant funds available have admitted. As to *personnel*, it comprises a fairly liberal number of administrative officers and of teachers of every degree, from a college professor down to a village schoolmaster. As to studies, a complete *lehrplan*, or curriculum, for the student from the age of seven to twenty-two. As to students, a minutely classified system of schools and colleges. It may be well to glance at each of these; as wide ignorance of what they really involve has hitherto been a distinct hindrance to the progress of education. Broadly speaking there may be said to be three grades of schools and three divisions of colleges. There are—first, Vernacular or Primary Schools; secondly, Anglo-Vernacular or Middle Class Schools; thirdly, High Schools. Each grade presents a complete course of study, ending (mercenarily speaking) with qualification for a certain grade of the public service; yet they are all so co-ordered, as the French say, as to each lead to a higher course of instruction. The length of the Vernacular School course is 6 years; that of the Anglo-Vernacular 5; and that of a High School 4 years; but by a judicious introduction of bifurcation into the courses of the first two schools a student is enabled to pass through the three grades in [illegible] years and to matriculate when he is about [illegible]. In like manner the colleges respectively represent the three Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, and supplementary to the scheme are the Schools of Law and of Art. After matriculation a student has the choice of joining any one of the three colleges and of studying for a degree in the faculty he may have selected; but a vital connexion is maintained between the faculty of Arts and the three professional faculties by a regulation requiring all candidates for the important degrees of LL.B., M.D., and M.C.E. to be Bachelors of Art of Bombay or some other University. In Arts and Law the whole course is four years at least, and in the other two faculties six. An Indian student's complete curriculum, therefore, may extend over 15 years; and, when it is added that the cost of tuition is throughout exceedingly moderate, it will be seen that his career has been very judiciously planned.

On turning, however, to the standards of study there is less cause for congratulation. If the course at any rate from the primary school up to the B.A. degree be carefully scrutinized, it will probably appear too ideal to satisfy those plain people who think that for the generality mental discipline and culture are best secured by the thorough study of a few things; while to those who take a mercenary view of education it will seem outrageously exacting. Both parties will not unnaturally wonder how one small head can carry all it is expected in Bombay to know, and the wonder will be succeeded by the conviction that the standards for Schools and Arts Colleges have not been drawn up with any fixed purpose of rigidly guarding against that frightful cankerworm of education—cram.

We come next to the teaching *personnel* of public instruction. Nine normal schools or colleges at present exist for supplying primary schools with trained masters, and we are assured that they have met with a fair amount of success. Superior instruction also is now fairly provided for. But High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools are as yet without any special means of securing good teaching. The whole body of masters has grown up fortuitously, and, from the constant changing and shifting that is going on in its ranks, may be said to be struggling through a very precarious sort of existence. In 1867 Sir A. Grant, in a correspondence with Government on the subject of improving the position and conditions of the higher Educational Service, wrote:—"It has "now become possible to raise the First Grade "High Schools of this Presidency into institutions "worthy of their name, which would be charac"terized by a literary and classical spirit, and "would exercise a humanizing influence on all the "native students admitted to them. Our Native "University Graduates form excellent assistant "masters in such schools, but it is essential that "the headmaster should be a European gentle"man of high cultivation, who will give a tone "to the entire school. Any one who knows the "great intellectual quickness of native boys, and "the immense benefit they invariably derive from "contact with a teacher whom they feel to be "superior, will acknowledge that the headmaster"ships of our First Grade High Schools should "be filled by the best men that can be got from "the Universities of Great Britain, and that the "High Schools (as a rule) will never prosper "until their headmasterships are so filled." Further on, in dividing the higher *personnel* of the Educational Department into two branches, an administrative branch and a learned branch, headmasters, inspectors, and the director being classified in the former, and professors in the latter, Sir A. Grant recommends that headmasterships should lead to inspectorships, and he supports his recommendation by the obviously true remark that a headmaster from his practical experience of school administration and his acquaintance with the vernacular of the district would in most cases possess all the requisites for a good Educational Inspector. These views were at the time endorsed by the Bombay Government, but headmasterships have since drifted into a widely different position from that above contemplated. When the superior portion of the service was recently revised by the Supreme Government, headmasterships were deliberately excluded from the benefit, and consequently their relative position to other superior appointments was completely changed. High Schools are now almost solely administered by native graduates, who seven years ago were not deemed fit for that responsible position, for the simple reason that personal acquaintance with English public school life is, and long will be, absolutely necessary for a headmaster. Lastly, a headmastership does not now lead, except as a special case, to promotion to an inspectorship. High Schools therefore have not been "raised "into institutions worthy of their name;" on the contrary, they have sunk to a lower platform since 1867, for there is no blinking the fact that they have received a very severe check so far as concerns their highest officers. The local Government has always, we believe, favourably endorsed Sir A. Grant's views regarding High Schools, but is of opinion that it is at present useless to press those views any further at Calcutta. We would counsel the advisers of Government to pause ere they finally acquiesce in this policy of depression. These schools are or ought to be the back-bone of the whole system of education, and we do not believe their battle has yet been fought out. If, as a resolution of Government has put it, the expansion of higher education must soon be left to the people, while a small number only of Government Colleges and High Schools are supported, to impart at once "European scholarship to a limited body, and "serve as standards and exemplars to the country "at large," then we maintain that the present policy of depression is a serious inconsistency. Exceptional privileges cannot of course be claimed for Bombay schools. The local Government must press Sir A. Grant's proposal as an *imperial* measure upon the Viceroy in Council. More liberal views now prevail both at Calcutta and the India Office, and we have little doubt that this just claim will meet with a liberal response.

Then, as to assistant masters, we notice that no special guarantee of fitness is demanded from them previous to appointment, nor is there any machinery that has proved effective, by which junior men may be systematically trained as masters subsequent to appointment. The Director of Public Instruction states in his last published report that time alone will remedy the defect. High Schools, he is of opinion, must depend upon the University in this respect, and the want of good teachers will be felt "until the supply of graduates is largely in"creased and until competition is sufficiently "keen to make teachers regard their calling "as a permanent profession and not as a "temporary means of subsistence." In France, Germany, and Italy they have not yet ventured to trust to time or to the Universities to secure good teachers for higher schools; and, in leaving this part of our subject for the present, we would suggest the safer and more reassuring plan of establishing in Bombay a sort of *Ecole Normale Superieure*; or, if that be considered too daring a luxury, of making it in future compulsory that non-graduated candidates for assistant teacherships in High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools shall pass a special examination previous to appointment, and that all assistant masters of every degree shall, on appointment, pass what the Germans call the *Probejahr*, or a year of probation as junior assistants in a High School.

We may lastly notice the administration of this complex system of school and college education. Responsibility in this matter is nominally divided between the University and the Director of Public Instruction, assisted by a staff of inspectors. It may be asked, what are the exact functions of these two administrative authorities? The Director administers the Educational Department, by which is meant Government Schools and Colleges with the *personnel* mediately or immediately associated with them. So far all is clear. But what are the functions of the University? The preamble of the Act of Incorporation states that the University was established for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education. Section 8 of the same Act provides that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows "shall have full power from time to time to "make and alter any bye-laws and regulations "(so as the same be not repugnant to law or to "the general objects and provisions of this Act) "touching the examination for degrees and the "granting of the same; . . . . . and "touching the qualifications of the candidates "for degrees and the *previous course of instruc*"*tion to be followed* [illegible] "*examinations* [illegible] in general [illegible] "matters whatsoever regarding the said University." Some have interpreted this to mean that the body corporate is here constituted a mere board of examiners, empowered to grant degrees but without any cognizance whatever of any person or thing unconnected with the intellectual tests it may choose to impose. But the body corporate has not taken this view of its constitution. Besides deciding what subjects students in High Schools and Colleges are to learn, and how many days undergraduates are to attend College lectures before they can be eligible for examination, the University has determined to take cognizance of the morals of those who appear before it, and it will admit no one to its examinations without a certificate of good character or conduct. It in one case formally enquires into the previous habits of candidates. The necessity of discipline in schools and colleges is also recognized, and the heads of these institutions are aided in maintaining it. When the dignity of public schools is compromised by defiant private tutors the University steps in to uphold it. On the other hand, for its own protection the University invites the co-operation of Schools and Colleges by virtually calling upon them to keep back all students intellectually or morally unfit to appear before it. By going thus far the University plainly considers itself to be more than a mere examining board; and it is quite right. Indeed, its charter is wide enough to admit of its going much farther. The regeneration of the mind of the people by every possible means in its power, and nothing short of this, should be its one aim and object. Oxford and Cambridge are, at any rate, now convinced that a University must look outside its own mechanical sphere. Bombay will do well to more boldly follow suit. Oxford alone, by the part it has taken of late years in middle class education, by its readiness to alter its own University system so as to move with the best spirit of the times, and above all by the powerful impulse it has given through its press to the modern revival of letters, as the wide-spread and scholarly study of English is now called, has nobly shown what a free University may legitimately accomplish. The University of Bombay contains within itself all or most of those in the Presidency who are best qualified to speak or to act in all matters connected with the progress and development of education in Western India. It has therefore always struck us as a decidedly weak point in the administration we are reviewing, that in most of such questions,—many of them being of the gravest importance to the Presidency at large,—the University Senate takes no part whatever, direct or indirect. It originates nothing; it suggests nothing; it delegates nobody to undertake literary work of any kind; but being, as we have said, the most competent Council in the Presidency, it leaves the Government to do everything of importance without the chance of doing it in the best possible way. As might be expected, the University exerts no more influence to-day than it did ten years ago; and that absence of practical wisdom at present so conspicuous at University meetings is distinctly owing to the fact that the Fellows have never had any serious, practical work set before them to steady their energies. We commend to the University the example of Oxford in her green old age; and we trust that the Governor of Bombay, as Chancellor of the University and controller of the Educational Department, will take upon himself the task of establishing more fruitful relations between the two august bodies over which he presides. That the sphere to which the University shall ultimately limit its efforts must have a most important bearing for good or ill upon secondary education it is needless to point out.

It may be useful to now look at secondary education as it ought to be in the light of a few practical reforms. In our remarks the other day on the Matriculation Examination, we drew attention to the frivolous superficiality which now disgraces High School education, and to the necessity of close cooperation on the part of the schools with the University as a primary condition of any real reformation. We will now look at the other side of the case—the necessity of a more hearty cooperation on the part of the University with High schools. The amount of the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination is declared by all competent authorities to be excessive. Headmasters state that the whole school course is so overloaded that the efficiency of the schools is grievously impaired. The Hindu schoolboy has a strong instinct for cramming, and the present *lehrplan* has developed that instinct to an extent that renders the formation of scholarly habits impossible. Nothing, however, has of late years been added to the Matriculation standard. The direct cause of the present outcry for relief is to be traced to the last revision of the lower standards, in which it was found absolutely necessary to make the vernacular and a classic obligatory, instead of, as formerly, alternative subjects of study, one of the reasons for the change being that the Matriculation standard admitted of boys, offering a classical language, to be grossly ignorant of their vernacular. This addition to the studies proves the last feather that broke the camel's back. It was only reasonable that the University should be asked to remove some of the bulky burden it had itself imposed, and accordingly Mr. Peile proposed to the Syndicate the following changes in the Matriculation Examination:—1st, A large reduction in the amount of History prescribed, 2ndly, With a view to lightening the burden of the Vernacular in the lower standards, yet to ensure that no boy utterly neglected his mother-tongue, a slight vernacular test for all candidates bringing up a classic instead of a Vernacular as a second language; 3rdly, As in a measure complementary to the 2nd proposition, that the passed candidates' names should be arranged in order of merit in two classes—classical candidates being placed in the 1st, and vernacular candidates in the 2nd class. These simple and judicious proposals were brought forward at a meeting of the Faculty of Arts in December last, and, after a Babel of opinions and pointless objections had been recorded, the 2nd proposition was negatived, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*. Nothing has since been done, and *the camel still lies prostrate beneath his load*.

We have no intention of discussing Mr. Peile's proposals in detail. They scarcely, in fact, call for discussion until some sensible objection to them has been stated. The point to which public attention needs to be drawn is, that, owing to the absence of sympathetic relations between the University and secondary education, High Schools are brought to a stand by cram and superficiality. It was a favourite saying of the great reformer of education, Friedrich August Wolf,—*Perverse studet, qui examinibus studet*. But this is precisely the bad sytem the Bombay University is fostering and refuses to amend. In Prussia every public school boy is required to study for two years in the first, or highest, form of a *gymnasium*. If to evade this rule he leaves when in the 2nd form and goes to a private school or private tutor, he cannot present himself *within* two years at the examination for entrance to the University without the special permission of the Minister of Education. "So well," says Mathew Arnold, "do the Prussian authorities "know how insufficient an instrument for their "object,—that of promoting the national culture "and filling the professions with fit men,—is the "bare examination-test; so averse are they to "cram; so clearly do they perceive that what "forms a youth, and what he should in all ways "be induced to acquire, is the orderly development "of his faculties under good and trained teaching. "With this view all the instructions for the exa"minations are drawn up. It is to tempt candi"dates to no special preparation and effort, but to "be such as a scholar of fair ability and proper "diligence may at the end of his school course "come to with a quiet mind and without a pain"ful preparatory effort tending to relaxation and "torpor as soon as the effort is over. The total "cultivation of the candidate is the main matter, "and this is why the two years [illegible] are "prescribed: that the instruction in the highest "class may not degenerate into a preparation for "the examination; that the pupil may have the "requisite time to come steadily and without over"hurrying to the fulness of the measure of his "powers and character, that he may be securely "and thoroughly formed, instead of being bewil"dered and oppressed by a mass of information "hastily heaped together." Here is sound German sense indeed. Our University would do well to seriously consider it.

But it is said that there is a feeling in the University itself which is stoutly opposed to the [illegible] expressed regarding the economic relations that should subsist between a University and the [illegible] of the Educational system. To demand [illegible] from the University is preposterous, we are told. The body corporate cannot descend from the [illegible] of its dignity to perform any such operation. It examines, grants degrees, legislates and performs other social functions; but it has nothing whatever to do with the welfare of schools except so far as plucking and passing their pupils may promote it. The schools must look to themselves and overcome the difficulties they complain of by their own internal action. For some years past, and notoriously in the Registrarship of the late Mr. James Taylor, this has been the attitude assumed by individual Fellows of the University towards High Schools. The lofty isolation claimed is simply undreamt of in Germany and France, where schools and Universities are the most perfectly co-ordered institutions in the world. Even in England, unsystematized as is her education, this claim would now be considered mere priggishness. But for the University of Bombay, incorporated but 17 years ago in a country of general ignorance and superstition, thus to limit its sphere to the miserable snail-shell of holding examinations and granting degrees, and to pass a molluscous existence year by year in cold-blooded indifference to education at large, would not only be rank folly, but a betrayal of its trust urgently demanding the University's complete subordination under a responsible officer of Government. But we have too much faith in the good sense of the majority of the Fellows to believe that this feeling will much longer rule the counsels of the University. One thing, however, is only too true in the views just quoted:—the University at present is on a pedestal,—a beautiful statue, if you please,—a Galatea. But she is a Galatea, that, since the departure from these shores of the great artist who moulded her beauty and procured for her the breath of life, has crystallized again into dull, cold marble. We can only hope that Bombay may outdo the classic story and see her Galatea again step down from the pedestal. With the mass of ignorance before her this is no time for frivolous dilettanteism or the trumpery parade of Asiatic tinsel. The only true basis of a University's dignity is her practical usefulness in promoting the culture of the people.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

From the accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the four months ending 31st July of the present year, we find that the total imports, exclusive of treasure valued Rs. 11,11,51,292, and the local exports, also exclusive of treasure, Rs. 20,58,21,138. The figures for the same period of 1873-74, and 1872-73 were respectively—Imports Rs. 9,26,00,337 and Rs. 9,78,52,555; Exports Rs. 19,58,13,635 and Rs. 19,25,32,124. The treasure imported amounted to Rs. 3,49,16,592 against Rs. 1,13,44,455 and Rs. 2,36,28,045, and that exported to Rs. 45,56,926 against Rs. 59,42,718 and Rs 39,36,418. The gross amount of Import Duty collected, including salt, was Rs 1,36,55,527 against Rs. 1,28,71,733 and Rs. 1,36,86,256, and of Export Duty Rs. 19,74,369 against Rs. 24,20,970 and Rs. 27,42,163. The number of vessels entered at ports in Bengal was 157, aggregating 1,67,294 tons, and at ports in Bombay and Sind 219 vessels aggregating 1,53,943 tons. The number of vessels cleared at ports in Bengal was 181 aggregating 2,07,200 tons, and at ports in Bombay and Sind 287 vessels aggregating 2,11,943 tons.

We mentioned the other day that the turret-ship Magdala had been outside the harbour for a cruise and practice for the satisfaction of Captain Bythesea. Our other turret-ship the Abyssinia also went out for the same purpose on Tuesday, and, judging from what we have since learned, those actively engaged in driving the vessels and working the guns must have had a [illegible] time of it. We are told that on board the Magdala the thermometer stood at [illegible] in the stoke-hole, [illegible] in the engine room, and [illegible] in the turret! This statement might well make us pause and think how long the crew would last in the case of a prolonged action. If such was the temperature there, what would it be with the hatches battened down, and every loop hole stopped as it would be in action? The very thought is agonising, and it should lead to serious consideration as to whether turretted iron-clads are suitable, as vessels of defence, for harbours in tropical climates and whether, in practice, they might not be found equally injurious to friend and foe.

THE FESTIVITIES AT HYDERABAD.

[From our special correspondent.]

HYDERABAD, October 13.

THE BALL AT THE RESIDENCY.

The Ball at the Residency brought the week's festivities to a most successful conclusion, and Mr. and Mrs. Saunders have every reason to congratulate themselves on the happy inspiration which added a fresh as well as a final link to the varied chain of entertainments so lavishly proffered to the visitors to, and residents of, the station. Banquets by day and banquets by night, theatricals, illuminations, &c., &c., had followed each other in rapid succession, and a ball alone remained, the only fresh excitement possible, to surfeit the most gluttonous of pleasure-seekers. The front of the house was reserved for the reception of the native nobles, and a detachment of the body-guard and a wing of a native infantry regiment were drawn up to form a guard of honour; the rest of the guests entered by a staircase on the other side leading through a vestibule into the centre drawing-room: which again opened into the ball-room, these two principal rooms being flanked by four smaller ones, all fitted up either for refreshment or flirtation. The ball-room is admirably proportioned, and its polished oak floor leaves nothing to be desired either as to smoothness or spring, while the removal some years ago of the original ceiling and the consequent merging of two storeys into one gives an altitude which insures plenty of fresh air and allows of an ornamental gallery (the remains of the original intermediate flooring) that both adds to the handsomeness of the room and provides an admirable location for the two excellent bands which discoursed during the evening. To write original remarks about a ball is well-nigh as hopeless as to attempt originality in a wedding speech; suffice it to say all the necessary ingredients for a successful ball, such as a good and well lighted room, a good floor, good music, and, not least, a good supper were one and all provided by our hosts, while the guests amply supplied the no less important elements of beauty and colouring requisite to lend animation to the picture and render the *tout ensemble* an exceedingly pretty scene, where "the busy fans fluttered amongst the gaily dressed and perfumed ladies like butterflies amongst the flowers." Our entertainers on previous occasions, Sir Salar Jung and Vikar-ul Umrah, were present with the Ministers of Justice, of Revenue, and of Public Works, and other high officials, in their suit, and these illustrissimi having supped by themselves took their departure about 1 o'clock. The diversity of uniforms in the room showed that the service was well represented in all its branches, whilst amongst the strangers I noticed General Turner and the members of the Ordnance Committee, who, as I learnt, are *en route* for Ooty to write their report. (I wonder whether doctors have ever analysed the reason why all hill stations are, or are supposed to be, peculiarly suitable for the indulging on the part of Government officials of the *cacoethes scribendi*?) No very striking toilettes caught my eye, but the simplicity and quietness of the generality of them, white being the prevalent colour, was in itself effective amongst all the scarlet and gold lace. There were one or two catastrophes, I heard, due to the exceeding goodness of the floor, which was easier to waltz over than walk across; but no damage was done to the fair sufferers, I am glad to say. The bands were most excellent, and the dancers indefatigable, and the iron tongue of midnight had tolled four before the last saraband had been danced in the ball, and the final extinguishing of the last cricket on the wall [illegible] proclaimed the successful finish of the last, but in no wise least, of the Hyderabad week festivities.

Before quitting Hyderabad, I should mention that among the improvements it is intended to carry out is a scheme for supplying the city with water brought in through pipes from the Meer Alum lake which has hitherto been useful only for purposes of irrigation. My time was so short, and there were so many public gatherings at which I was bound to be present, that I could not see as much of the city as I should have wished. It is now quite safe for Europeans to walk through the streets, and there must be many interesting objects to see in it. On the day we went to the Durbar I snatched half an hour to go over Sir Salar Jung's stables, which, built on an English model, are roomy, lofty, well arranged, and clean. [illegible] has some very fine Arabs and three English horses which belonged to the late Lord Mayo—*Charlie*, *The Earl*, and *Piccadilly*. Sir Salar Jung is himself a fearless cross-country rider, and his eldest son, a boy apparently about fourteen years old, takes after him, I hear, in this respect.

I have already stated that there are no manufactures worth speaking of at Hyderabad, but at Warangul a flourishing business is still carried on in the weaving of carpets, which are highly esteemed in Europe. The trade in these carpets must increase as the country is opened out. The rage for establishing spinning mills all over the country has taken possession of speculators at Hyderabad; and ground has been enclosed for building a mill on the west of the city. The Hindoo who first took this matter in hand has failed; but it is understood that a mercantile firm in Bombay which has an agency at Hyderabad is likely to get a concession enabling it to go on with the work.

The American lady doctor, about whom we heard so much a short time ago, is away at Lucknow, but will soon return to Hyderabad, where she has apartments in Sir Salar Jung's Baradurry, and where she is sure to have a large practice.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

Coming back by rail, one was able to observe, now that the stations have been stripped of their gay holiday apparel, that a good deal of work yet remains to be done—the Secunderabad and Chudderghat terminal stations, for instance, being still hardly begun, while several other stations are in a quite unfinished state. But all this will soon be put right, for there are numerous bands of workpeople busily engaged in completing the various station buildings. It has been said that the names of the stations are spelt officially according to the Hunterian system. But this statement does injustice to Dr. Hunter. The names are spelt after a perfectly original fashion of transliteration. Thus, Chitapur and Tandur are both marked with the *grave* instead of the *acute* accent on the *a* and *u*. We ventured to ask whether the G. I. P. Railway or the Nizam's Government was responsible for this amusing novelty in transliteration, and were assured, in reply, that credit for the happy thought must be given to the Birmingham manufacturer of enamelled iron who sent out the station notice-plates. As Dr. Hunter is going home, perhaps he would not mind calling on that manufacturer and explaining that the introduction of the grave accent is an infringement of his patent for supplying India with a new language. If at a conference the two could agree to let one accent cancel the other, and to do without such un-English nuisances altogether, the readers of Anglo-Indian literature would be eternally grateful to them.

Shahabad, the junction for Madras and Bombay, promises to become a thriving place. We brought down in our train from Secunderabad a number of men of the 10th Lancers bound for Bangalore, who got out at Shahabad, and, when the trooping season begins in a week or two, regiments will usually have to make a long halt at this station. It has been determined, therefore, to build a rest camp here for the troops. In other ways, the station shows already signs of briskness. A soda-water machine has arrived from Bombay; an enterprising Mussulman named Shaik Mahomed Shaik Buxoo has started the "Crescent Hotel" within five minutes' walk of the railway station; and a tannery is already at work which promises to do well, as, cattle are very plentiful in the neighbourhood, pasture land being abundant, and the rent of it almost nothing. Major Dobbs, the Nizam's Judicial Commissioner for the Railway, has his head quarters here, and a new town has already sprung into existence. Excellent building stone can, as I have before said, be had for the digging of it, on payment of a small royalty. It seems a thousand pities that the rates for the carriage of material on the railway are so high as practically to forbid the use of this stone at any distance from Shahabad. Surely it ought to be worth the Railway Company's while—it would be worth the while of any but a guaranteed company which can always get its 5 per cent. without making any effort of its own—to develope a trade in stone and coal in default of other traffic. The actual cost of carrying coal is not more than a half penny a ton a mile, or say £1 a ton for the distance (under 500 miles) from Hyderabad to Bombay; but the present rates charged for carriage are virtually prohibitive and must help [illegible] coal to maintain its monopoly of the market. The more one sees of Indian railways, the more one is inclined to believe in them. Although the military objections to break of gauge are insurmountable, I entirely agree with the *Times* [illegible] the broad gauge has been a great mistake in this country, inasmuch as the expense of [illegible] it keeps the railways from increasing their traffic by carrying the products of the country, while the boasted superiority of the broad gauge in conveying passengers quickly is of no use, since the average speed of [illegible] mail trains on lines on which they might [illegible] case run 50 miles an hour does not exceed [illegible] miles an hour, and, even with the latter rate of speed, the G. I. P. Company shrinks from acceding to the wish of the Government of [illegible] to run a night mail over the ghauts!

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, 25th September.

Home politics are exceedingly dull, that they may almost be treated as having no existence. One or two elections are in progress; but, except at N[illegible] where the Liberals appear to be hopelessly divided, they attract no interest. Mr. Bright declined to be put in nomination for the seat vacated by the late Mr. Gilpin; [illegible] Arnold was solicited in vain; the idea of [illegible] Mr. Bernal Osborne as a candidate seems to have failed; and the suffrages of [illegible] are wooed by Mr. Bradlaugh and two other persons of even smaller account. The chances of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Merewether, are, therefore, not hopeless, but they cannot be regarded as brilliant. Lord Northcote, the Chancellor of the [illegible], has been talking about education and school boards in the West; and he [illegible] most people by the breadth of Liberal [illegible] compatible with his official Toryism. [illegible] people ask why these fine sentiments are [illegible] forward only in the recess, and how is it that a statesman, who can talk so wisely, is [illegible] when his words would have [illegible] Parliament. The American difficulty [illegible] the time subsided, and the Marquis of [illegible]'s "perversion" growing stale, we are [illegible] serious interest upon Continental [illegible].

A statement [illegible] published at the end of last week by the [illegible]-Presse of Vienna, which led people [illegible] time to believe that Russia was about to be provided with work enough in Europe to divert her for a while at least from schemes of conquest in the East. That journal, which is [illegible] as a paper of respectable standing, [illegible] it is not accredited with official authority, [illegible] positively that Prince Bismarck had [illegible] submitted to the King of Denmark an invitation to enter the German Bund, with all his territory (including, of course, his West Indian colonies). Germany was to guarantee the integrity of Denmark [illegible] to cede the whole of Schleswig to King Christian, and, in return, the Danish fleet would become an integral part of the German fleet, and German [illegible] would be established in the Danish colonial possessions. The *Tages-Presse* added, that the proposal had been rejected by the King of Denmark. The suggestion was quite in accordance with the tone of public opinion throughout Europe, which, in the present disturbed condition of affairs, is prepared to believe anything of Bismarck in the way of arrogance and aggression. [illegible] silence was observed in the highest quarters, and the journals which were not hampered by direct responsibility or official surveillance took up the question *con amore*. [illegible] our own interest in the matter was not put forward as being of much weight; for there is a very general feeling that, since Lord Russell's fiasco ten years ago, the less we interfere in Danish affairs the better. Nor did the discussion go far enough to bring American ideas very clearly to the front; although everybody was (or should have been) aware that before Germany could be allowed to plant herself at St. Thomas, in the heart of the American Indies, the Monroe doctrine would have to be considered. The United States [illegible] buying the Danish [illegible] protest [illegible] Public criticism [illegible] such project [illegible] Germany would [illegible] the North Sea, [illegible] Prince Gortschakoff [illegible] got a road to the [illegible] Norway was [illegible] continuance of [illegible] St. Petersburg and [illegible] taken for [illegible] likely to be [illegible] not now heard of [illegible] not easily draw back [illegible] really proposed [illegible] would depend [illegible] to alienate Russia [illegible] (so to speak) [illegible] fortunes of war [illegible] chief nations of the [illegible] these speculations [illegible] of a telegram from the correspondent of the [illegible] *Mail Gazette* at Copenhagen [illegible] as follows:—"The report [illegible] that Prince Bismarck [illegible] the incorporation of Denmark [illegible] is, I am able to [illegible] best informed quarters [illegible] ridiculed." Thus, for the moment, the matter remains.

But the conduct of Germany towards the Danes in Schleswig is not so readily disposed of. A semi-official statement has been put forward by the *National Zeitung* [illegible] the charges which have been brought [illegible] German officials [illegible] the whole idea that [illegible] arisen between Copenhagen and Berlin [illegible] refutation is couched [illegible] has failed to produce any [illegible] mind. That the proceeding [illegible] defiance of the 5th [illegible] of the Treaty of Prague, has been high-handed, arbitrary, and unjust in the extreme, is very thoroughly and almost universally believed. But, here again, we stand apart and aloof. The *Times* says, Austria is the only Power with the right to enforce that Treaty, and Austria can do nothing; we have no influence since 1871, and have no longer the alliance of the French Emperor; the time has gone by for consideration to little States, and Denmark is no longer any more than a subject for melancholy admiration.

The *status quo* is maintained in Spain. Nothing new has been done, or become known. Bismarck is said to be scheming to put a German Prince on the throne; and the internal condition of the country shows no sign or promise of improvement. Doubtful stories of conquest and defeat are the order of the day.

The Congress of Orientalists was very fittingly crowned last Saturday by a banquet at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Andrew Lusk, received 120 of these distinguished gentlemen as guests. The proceedings were in every way satisfactory, and the public was delighted afterwards to learn how the public spirit, and the literary taste of the successful merchant who occupies the civic chair, had honoured the city by gathering such a company round its hospitable board. Shunker Pandurung Pundit, of the Deccan College, Professor Léon de Rosny, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Lepsius, Prince Charles of Roumania, Mr. Grant Duff, Dr. Birch, Professor Max Müller, and the Patriarch of Syria were amongst the speakers. The season of International Congresses having come to a close, we are about to run through the home series. The Social Science Congress will be opened at Glasgow next week; and the Church Congress at Brighton on the 12th of next month at Brighton. There is said to be a very pretty quarrel brewing for the Churchmen attending the latter; and, by way of putting everybody in good temper, the Brighton people show the greatest unwillingness to receive them on the footing of guests.

Mr. Disraeli is very considerably discussed just now. I think the public take a special kind of pleasure in observing how diligently the Prime Minister is flitting about the country, taking his pleasure in a gentlemanly way. But the gossips must have something to talk about; [illegible] the story of [illegible] gentleman's intent on [illegible] again. His frequent visits to the country residence of the Countess of Chesterfield, and the fact that he travelled all the way from Scotland [illegible] this week for the sake of a day in that charming retreat, give substance to the [illegible]. It appears that Mr. Disraeli will visit Ireland shortly; and, although he wishes the [illegible] to be private, this view will not suit the Irish people. They are bent on giving him an ovation; and the Dublin journals are eager to bury the hatchet and receive him with all honour. The *World*, having writhed under the snubbing and the thrashing inflicted upon it for its wonderful stories about the Prince of Wales and the French Republicans, desires to make things pleasant for the Prime Minister and his Irish hosts, by reviving the old quarrel between Disraeli and O'Connell, and carefully reproducing all the abuse and virulence which was expended nearly forty years ago.

In literary matters, the forthcoming number of the *Fortnightly Review* promises interest in an unusual degree. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the extreme Radical, who is Mayor of Birmingham, and lately contested Sheffield against Mr. Roebuck, will contribute a paper on "The Next Page of the Liberal Programme." Was there ever before, in all history, a Mayor who could write a political history? In the same number, Professor Beesley is to write on "The History of French Republicanism;" and Mr. Leslie Stephen will furnish a criticism of Mr. Disraeli's Novels. Mr. John Morley's papers on "Compromise," which attracted so much attention during their appearance in the *Fortnightly*, of which he is the editor, are about to be republished in a collected form, and are announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, "in a few days." *Macmillan* will have an article on "Joseph Priestley," by Professor Huxley, and will follow up the subject of the relations between Prussia and the Vatican. The *New Quarterly*, which is making good way, will give us an estimate of "The character of Goethe," from the pen of Robert Buchanan. But the great feature of the month's serial literature will be Mr. Gladstone's article on "Ritualism and Ritual," which is to make its appearance in the *Contemporary Review*. Everybody is growing impatient, and the newspapers will make great efforts to get early copies, so as to appease the public curiosity before the regular publishing day.

Professor Tyndall, nothing daunted by the storm of ecclesiastical censure with which he has been assailed since the meeting of the British Association over which he presided at Belfast, has published his now famous address *in extenso*, with a preface, in which he boldly meets and easily defies his critics. [illegible] now appears as it was written by the Professor during his holiday in Switzerland this summer, and with all those parts restored which were cut out to meet the exigencies of time and oral delivery. The author denies that any such idea as "putting religion on the back" ever occurred to him. He says, the facts of religious feeling are as certain to him as the facts of physics, but the world will have to distinguish between the feeling and its forms, and to vary the latter in accordance with the intellectual condition of the age. The Dean of Manchester having stated that the Professor admitted himself a "material atheist," Mr. Tyndall remarks that such attacks have lost their power to wound or injure. He is confident [illegible] the power of science to render impotent those who, like Cardinal Cullen, warn young men against its "seductions." In conclusion, he returns to the question of atheism in these words:—"Christian men are proved by their writings to have their hours of weakness and doubt as well as their hours of strength and conviction, and men like myself share in their [illegible] way those variations of mood and tense. Were the religious views of many of my assailants the only alternative ones, I do not know how strong the claims of the doctrine of 'material atheism' upon my allegiance might be. Probably they would be very strong; but, as it is, I have noticed during years of self-observation, that it is not in hours of clearness and vigour that this doctrine commends itself to my mind; that in the presence of stronger and healthier thought it ever dissolves and disappears as offering no solution of the mystery in which we dwell, and of which we form a part."

In matters theatrical I have to note the opening of the Prince of Wales Theatre, with the reproduced revival of "The School for Scandal" which was the subject of much criticism last season, as much on account of its novel treatment of Sheridan's masterpiece, as for its wonderful merits as a theatrical representation. The inducement held out to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft's company to visit India having failed, I [illegible] that Mr. English is engaged in forming a company for light comedy and opera bouffe, to [illegible] out to Calcutta shortly. Miss Lydia Thompson has returned to England, and had a magnificent reception at the Criterion [illegible] Theatre, after six years' absence, in the United States. [illegible] Oxenford has produced an adaptation from the French at the [illegible] with [illegible] success. Walter Scott's [illegible] "Talisman," dramatised by Halliday, under the title of "Richard Cœur de Lion," will be produced to-morrow at Drury [illegible].

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[illegible] TIVE

[illegible]

Colonel M. R. Money, one of the retiring Madras colonels, will, we are told, continue to hold his staff appointment as Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Baron Jomini, after meeting Prince Gortschakoff in Switzerland, went to St. Petersburg, to report personally to the Emperor the resolutions of the Brussels Conference.

Major [illegible] has been ordered to proceed at once to [illegible], for the purpose of selling fifteen thousand ponies and mules lately employed in Famine Relief operations.

A brother of the great Rajpoot Chiefs has gone to render the account of his works, here below. The Maharajah of Ulwur, whose illness we reported yesterday, died, we now learn, on Sunday last.

The October number of Macmillan will contain Professor Huxley's address on Priestley, with material additions by the author, and also a sketch of the life of Lady Duff Gordon, by her daughter.

The recent robbery of gold from a railway carriage has been under investigation in the Railway Magistrate's Court at Poona during the past few days. Upwards of Rs. 4,000 worth of gold has been recovered.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says there is no doubt whatever that the Emperor of Russia has written to Don Carlos. The letter itself has been confidentially communicated by the Russian Government to both the German and Austrian Governments.

Major L. H. Le Geyt, the Acting Political Agent in Mahi Kanta, reports the appearance, during the past month, of a description of locust called the "Thakrea Teer" in the Rumas talooka, and consequent considerable damage to the crops in that neighbourhood.

A paragraph is going the round of the papers stating that Mr. Thomas Carlyle has found evidence that his ancestors settled in Cumberland about the time of William Rufus, and that he is now busily engaged in collecting materials for an elaborate pedigree of his family.

Advices from Algiers state that the Governor-General has issued a circular, dated the 8th inst., in which he says that the presence of the plague in the East being now certain, and constituting a danger for Europe, Algerians are strictly forbidden [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] rities, they have [illegible] Orel, through the Caucasus, [illegible] of duty.

The Ice Manufacturing Company, in Madras, have resumed operations, the defects in the [illegible] having been remedied, and the public are now supplied with ice from the depôt by Messrs. Oakes and [illegible] at a rate considerably below [illegible] charged by the Tudor Company, it is [illegible] but [illegible] the Madras papers do not mention.

A Correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, writing from C[illegible] on the [illegible] instant, says:—"Our mails were dacoited eight miles from Dindigul on 13th August last; some 500 letters then stolen were found in a bazaar here, and in the bed of the river yesterday. The dacoits having actually carried the mails some 37 miles to their original destination, viz., to Cunoor!"

We (*Madras Times*) learn from an official report that there is a scarcity prevailing in Nidamanoor, in the Kistna District, and that the Collector has, with praiseworthy exertions, raised public subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. The Collector himself headed the subscription with a hundred rupees; and, up to the date of the report, the amount contributed was 340 rupees, the greater part of which has been distributed.

Among the books announced for early publication is Earl Russell's volume, "Recollections and Suggestions of Public Life, 1813-1873." Another book in the press is a narrative written by Jacob Wainwright in the form of a diary of the latter days of Dr. Livingstone's life and of his own adventures during the journey to Zanzibar with the traveller's body. The proof sheets are being revised by the Rev. Dr. Hatchett, Rector of Trimingham, Norfolk.

A [illegible] was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment at the last Criminal Sessions at Salem (Madras Presidency) for a somewhat peculiar assault with intent to murder. The victim was lying on the [illegible] of his house, asleep, but, luckily for him, he had on that particular night reversed his usual position, his head resting where his feet generally lay, and the night being very dark, the would-be murderer made the mistake of trying to chop off his feet, instead of his head.

We mentioned yesterday, on the authority of the Allahabad paper, that a fire had taken place in a mail-van on the East India Railway near Arrah, and we now see by an advertisement in Monday's *Englishman*, signed by the Officiating Post Master of Calcutta, that several Overland book packets were burnt, and that much of the inland post was damaged by the water used to extinguish the fire. The *Englishman* says that many of the letters and newspapers received by the English mail were much damaged by water, and some were in consequence almost unreadable.

The Sindh paper hears from Dera Ghazee Khan that about 20 days ago the Murrees with about 300 sowars with Mukund [illegible] Kurum Khan proceeded to [illegible] belonging to the Kelat Khanship, looting 1,500 bullocks and then returning to Kahan, their capital; then 25 sowars proceeded to Nari, returning with 40 head of cattle, after which 20 sowars have again gone against Nari, but have not yet returned. The Mussoorie Bogties together with some Murrees, amounting to 500 sowars, went against the Looni Pathans, but finding them on the alert and that their cattle were driven to a safe place, they returned empty-handed.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate are about to publish "Lost and Hostile Gospels," by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, containing an account of the Toledoth Jeschu, two Hebrew Gospels circulating among the Jews in the Middle Ages; with a critical investigation of the notices of Christ in the Talmud, as well as in Josephus and Justus of Tiberias. To this is added an investigation into the extant fragments of Gospels circulating in the first three centuries, which the author believes to have been drawn up either under Petrine or Pauline influence, whilst the canonical Gospels sprang from a Johannine party of [illegible]

Bell's [illegible], always well informed as to what goes on in English "sporting circles," hastens to [illegible] its readers of the arrival in Paris of the celebrated Scotch greyhound, Blue Boy, the property of the Duke of Argyll, who has [illegible] won more than 27,000 sterling with this [illegible] Blue Boy is a magnificent animal, measuring six feet from the muzzle to the tail. The Duke of Argyll and his family are daily expected at Paris, as it is the Duke's intention to get up races between greyhounds from Scotland, Norway, and Hungary, with a view to testing the capacity of Blue Boy against foreign rivals.

The Patriarch of Antioch was taken lately to [illegible] the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The *Record* says he contemplated the scene with silent wonder. Book after book was [illegible] to him to look at. He was very [illegible] the mode of reading Chinese [illegible] and at first shook his head as if he doubted whether his informants were not deceiving him. [illegible] nothing seemed to delight him so much as Walton's Polyglott. There he saw, side by side, Hebrew and Greek, and Latin and Arabic, and his own sacred Syriac. On leaving he shook hands warmly with the secretaries and Mr. Girdlestone, and praised God for all he had seen and heard.

The Calcutta papers announce the accidental death of Mr. Gerald Atkinson, of the firm of Atkinson Brothers (contractors), of No. 15 Chowringhee Road. Mr. Atkinson, it appears, was driving up Bhurrumtollah at [illegible] on Friday, with three other gentlemen, when his dog-cart came into contact with a conservancy cart that was drawn up in the middle of the road without a light. The concussion threw him over the splashboard, and the wheels passing over his body, caused such internal injuries that he expired in the afternoon. Mr. Atkinson was always a promoter of sports in any form, and his good-natured face will be missed at many a sky meeting during the coming season.

There appears to be a revival of religious intolerance in Turkey. Not only is the observance of the Mahometan Ritual to be enforced, but, as a letter from Pera states, long forgotten ordinances prohibiting the residence of Christians in the Turkish quarter have been revived. The subordinates have carried out their instructions with great brutality, bundling the people and their furniture into the streets. Several Germans employed on the Roumelian Railway, who were obliged to live near the line, have been thus treated. The decree of 1840 and the treaty of 1856 promised that nobody should be molested on account of his religious opinions. Treaties of commerce permit foreigners to carry on business in any part of the Empire with the exception of a single province, and their leases and other contracts have been treated as legal by the authorities. The measures now taken are, therefore, a violation of the treaty obligations.

The Prussian correspondent of the *Times*, gives in two successive telegrams the following account of the state of Khokand and the new relations between Russia and Yakoob Beg:—Berlin, September 22.—An insurrection has broken out in Khokand. The Khan sent for help to Tashkend, but Russia declines to interfere. Should the Khan be dethroned, his territory will possibly be added to the dominion of Yakoob Khan of Kashgar, who is a Khokandese by birth, and recently obliged the Russians by driving a Chinese force from the Kuldsha frontier. Berlin, September 23.—The rebellion in Khokand is being chiefly kept up by the Khirgese of the Northern Hills. They have taken the towns of Namangan and Korsan. The position of the Khan is considered desperate. A Russian caravan from Asterabad is said to have met at Schachrud, Colonel Napier, son of Lord Napier of Magdala, is on his way to Khorassan.

Among its abundant sea-bathing gossips *Fanfulla* recently picked up the following from Sinigaglia. In the Church of the Maddelena there is the family chapel of the Mastai, with these astounding dates. The first is premature in comparison with the others:—Giovanni Maria, Pius IX.'s *bisavolo*, 73; Ercole, his *nonno*, 93; Girolama his father, 88, his mother 88; Guiseppe, his brother, 76; Gabriele, another brother, 88; and Gaetano, as the Holy Father often says, "knocked at the door of 90 years." The Pope's paternal house is No. 33, Strada del Monte di Pieta. It looks exactly like the hundreds of provincial *palazzi* one sees all over Italy. There are three stories of five windows each. It now belongs to Count Luigi Mastai. Pius IX. was born in the second storey, now inhabited by his sister-in-law, Countess Vittoria, who is within a few months of [illegible] The [illegible] combined ages of seven Mastais amount to 600 years.

The *Times* has news from Alexandria, giving the substance of letters from the Soudan, dated [illegible]

[illegible] war [illegible] would be actively continued. It is [illegible] from Cairo that troops and material of war are being sent to Souakin.

The "old Delhi" Cabul news-writer gives us some more gup from that capital. He says:—An arrival from Bokhara states that the Vakeel of the King of Bokhara and the Khan of Khokan who went to Yarkand has returned with the following reply:—"I have inscribed the name of the Sultan of Room on the coins, and not mine, as you say. As for putting your name, that I will not do. Regarding your threatening to fight me, I tell you I am quite ready to meet you in the field and do not care for either of you. Certainly if the Russians join you it would be hard for me, otherwise I am quite unconcerned. I had but very little territory to live upon, which is a well known fact; the rest I have conquered by my sword. Under these circumstances, I don't see why I should obey you." On receipt of this reply, he states, the King of Bokhara and the Khan of Khokhan felt much annoyed, and have ordered warlike preparations to be made.—Fever of a severe type is raging in Cabul. Another epidemic disease has appeared, from which men die very suddenly.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of a second article by M. John Lemoinne on Lord Ripon's change of religion, says:—"The subject seems pretty well exhausted in the first, and if another has followed it, this is manifestly to be attributed to replies which have been made to its predecessor by English journals, among others, by one or more of a religious character. The second article makes this clear. The first was impertinent enough to the English, but M. John Lemoinne has accustomed us to that vein, and English people are generally content to let his sarcasms pass unheeded. It seems that this time they have not done so. To judge from his ill concealed irritation and from the zeal with which he has [illegible] together illustrations of English conceit, formality, and vulgarity, somebody must have inflicted on him a trouncing. It does not, however, take much to disturb his equanimity and move him to choler, for he belongs to the class of persons who are very fond of satirizing and laughing at others, but who are wholly unable to smile good-humouredly when jokes are made at their own expense."

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* calls attention to the fact that the sword of the late Latour d'Auvergne, "premier Grenadier de la France," has been left by his nephew, lately deceased, to Garibaldi; and the French military journal expresses a hope that some means may be taken for preventing its departure from France, so that it may remain as an heirloom in the country, if not in the family, of the illustrious private. Latour d'Auvergne was killed just seventy-four years ago at Oberhausen; and the curious and somewhat melodramatic practice was thereupon adopted in the 46th half-brigade, to which Latour d'Auvergne belonged, of treating him as though he were still alive, and with his regiment, until, on his name being called out, some one replied, "Mort au champ d'honneur!" It appears that this custom, which was at length abandoned, has lately been reintroduced by the present commandant of the 46th half brigade, Colonel Autry; and that when at Satory, where the 46th half-brigade is now stationed, the Grenadier Latour d'Auvergne is asked for, the regulation answer "Mort au champ d'honneur" is pronounced. Latour d'Auvergne's sword hangs in the Church of the Invalides—called when it was first placed there by the Republicans "Temple of Mars"—and probably on receiving it Garibaldi will restore it to what has been its resting-place for the last three-quarters of a century.

The *Moniteur* publishes a private letter written by M. Guizot in March 1860, in which the Emperor Napoleon is thus described:—"As to historical personages you are quite right in considering him, who at this moment occupies the scene, a singular one, and in saying that unless people understand him they can understand nothing of what is going on. Never did a man exercise more influence over his age, and occasion more events with less personal greatness, whether of mind or of character. He alone is responsible for everything. His contemporaries have only to answer for a single thing, the eagerness or apathy with which they let him act. That will be quite enough for them in history. He begins, moreover, to be much embarrassed by what he has done. He has raised I know not how many questions which he cannot solve. He has made war, he has made peace, and his successes, military and pacific, have only brought him to a position full of embarrassment and impotence. He is forced to declare this himself publicly, and to [illegible] irritation of the [illegible] wished to [illegible] having overturned the present [illegible] I do not know whether [illegible] experience will [illegible] other subjects [illegible] as being [illegible] more than [illegible] it. [illegible] wanting [illegible] foresight, and [illegible] regarded to his [illegible] of the labour and tedium of carrying them out."

It appears plain, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that, as more real evidence is published on the subject of the Martini-Henry rifle the numerous [illegible] raised against it by correspondents zealous for other weapons are being steadily dissipated. It was a mistake, in our view, to make so limited an experimental issue of the new weapon as that to the two regiments which reports, inasmuch as this threw the first trials practically into the hands of a very few individuals chosen apparently by chance, and who may have had special views of their own opposed to it. It was also a pity [illegible] for the time to have exempted the corps trusted with the experiments from the general musketry return for the army, inasmuch as the entire newness of the weapon put partly into the hands of young soldiers, and the necessary variety in [illegible] preparatory drill, caused these battalions to be apparently over-weighted. On the other hand, it would seem to have led at once to clear practical results. Colonel Hamilton, of the 4th Foot, who was evidently not predisposed in favour of the rifle, explains clearly that the original minor objections as to the imperfections of the striking pin and cleaning rod, and the heating of the barrel, have been easily dealt with, while the removal of the superfluous looking bolt is pronounced no loss but an advantage. He now speaks favourably of the general results, "the whole 57,500 rounds being fired out of 160 rifles, and the test, therefore, a severe one"—which it certainly must have been. There is no doubt that the lengthening of the stocks meets the chief serious complaint of recoil; and thus the rather unequal pull-off remains the one defect not yet remedied, according to the report from the 46th.

A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Corsica, states that the approaching election for the Conseil General of Ajaccio is exciting great interest, and that the chances of Prince Napoleon and Prince Charles Bonaparte seem to be very evenly balanced. The selection of the latter to oppose his cousin was made, under the advice of M. Rouher, by the Empress Eugenie, and was mainly due to her anxiety to obtain for her son the support of the clerical party throughout France. Prince Charles is a brother of Cardinal Bonaparte, who was spoken of as a possible candidate for the Papacy during the latter years of the Empire, and his opposition to the son-in-law of Victor Emmanuel is thought likely to propitiate the ultra-Catholic party both in France and Italy. He will, it is thought, be declared the next heir to the Imperial dynasty in the event of anything happening to the Prince Imperial, if the advisers of the Empress Eugenie can surmount the difficulties placed in their way by the constitutions of the First and Second Empire and the Senatus-Consultum which conferred hereditary precedence upon Prince Jerome and his descendants. A new Bonapartist journal, *L'Echo d'Ajaccio*, has been started to advocate the claims of Prince Charles Bonaparte, while Prince Napoleon, who is expected to arrive in the island to prosecute his own canvass, is championed by *Le Patriote de la Corse*. All the acknowledged leaders of the Imperialist party are in favour of Prince Charles, and M. Pietri, the ex Prefect of Police, is busily engaged in his support; while M. Rouher will also bring all his influence to bear on the same side. As three-fourths of the electors in this district are Bonapartist, it is not expected that a Republican candidate will come forward, hopelessly as his adversaries are divided.

The capture of a slave dhow by her Majesty's ship Vulture, Commander A. T. Brooke, off the north-west coast of Madagascar, on the morning of the 11th of August, is reported. The dhow was full of slaves—forty-one men, fifty-nine women, and 137 children. The slaves were suffering acutely from weakness and cramp, having had to remain in one position for a long time. [illegible] the captain determined to take them to Zanzibar and have them summarily dealt with. The Vulture sailed for the Seychelles [illegible]

[illegible] Zanzibar was seized by the officers of the Sultan. It is now rumoured in Zanzibar that the slave-dealers, finding it too dangerous to send cargoes for Arabia and Persia from that part of the coast, intend sailing direct for the north from the Portuguese dominions and from Madagascar. The murderer of Lieutenant McCausland, R.N., who has been seized, has died in the Zanzibar prison. At Mombasa a new difficulty has arisen, the governor of the fort having seized the place, which he holds with 400 men, and refuses to open to the Sultan's orders.

The journey of the Grand Duke Constantine to Paris has given rise to much speculation in that city, and the *Patrie* boldly declares that the object of the Grand Duke's visit is to come to an arrangement with France and Spain in view of the contingency of a war with Germany. "The Czar," says this paper, "has of late been seriously considering the above question, and he has commissioned his brother, in whose diplomatic skill he has great confidence, to lay a plan before the statesmen of France and Spain which shall at the same time put an end to the progress of revolution and neutralize the influence of Prussia, which is based on revolutionary ideas. From Paris the Grand Duke has proceeded direct to Biarritz, where he will enter into communication with the leaders of the Spanish Conservative party." The Paris correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, on the other hand, believes that the Grand Duke is striving to carry out a project which has long been entertained by the Duc de Broglie and his friends. In his interviews with M. Thiers and other eminent Frenchmen the Grand Duke expressed his regret that a man of statesmanlike ability like the Duc d'Aumale was not at the head of affairs in France. The Grand Duke's manner towards M. Thiers especially was most friendly; he shook him warmly by the hand, and at the same time expressed his regret that the veteran statesman had not remained in the Government, adding that if he would join the Orleanists, one of the princes of that family would raise France to the elevated position she had formerly occupied. The correspondent adds that M. Thiers did not appear to share this opinion, and that he said it was not he who had abandoned the Orleans family, but that the latter had come forward as his opponents. He further stated that he was quite ready to forget all this, if by so doing he could serve his country; but that, in his opinion, if an Orleans prince were placed at the head of affairs, he would not remain there six months.

The *Medical Press and Gazette*, in an article on the evidence of experts, says:—It is but recently that we have had occasion to comment on the discreditable position occupied by medical men of the highest rank in their capacity of rival witnesses in a court of law. We took occasion to say that the *rôle* of paid partisanship which medical witnesses frequently accepted was dishonourable both to themselves and to their profession, and that the exhibitions of cross-swearing upon trials in which medical expert evidence was required had degraded in the public mind the value of such testimony, and even called in question the good faith and the veracity of medical men. The effect of such evidence upon the minds of jurors and upon the course of justice received a further illustration at the Middlesex Sessions the week before last. Three men had been tried for a violent assault on a policeman, and the jury, to the surprise of every one, found one of them guilty of a common assault only on the officer while in the execution of his duty, and not of an assault occasioning grievous bodily harm, and they also expressed their disapproval of the way in which the evidence on the part of the prosecution had been presented to them. For this verdict, which appeared ridiculously inconsistent with the savagery of the assault, the jury were taken to task by the morning papers, and the foreman therefore considered it necessary to offer to the Judge an explanation of the reasons which actuated the jury in coming to such a decision. He said that, as their verdict appeared to have created some surprise, he was anxious to state the grounds of their decision. He then explained the difficulty they had experienced in dealing with the medical evidence on account of its indecisive character. Mr. Serjeant Cox, the presiding Judge, then observed that he concurred in their opinion as to the medical evidence. It is plain, that, if medical experts can do no more than muddle the intelligence of jurors by contradictory swearing, professional evidence will speedily fall to a discount. We are well aware that medical witnesses are incapable of giving [illegible] or interpretation upon [illegible] which has [illegible] upon [illegible] frequently [illegible] from one point of view, and, with [illegible] mind, to shape the facts into a consistency with the case of their employers. Unprejudiced scientific medical testimony, we regret to say, is but rarely submitted to juries.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 25TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Commander W. C. Angove, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 25th September on board. She left Southampton on the 17th September, Suez on the 2nd October, and Aden on the 7th October. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mrs G F Hogg	Mrs Henry and child
Miss A Hogg	Mr J Duncan
Miss Watt	Mrs Dixey
Mrs Elliot Colvin	Mr F H Jones
Mr S Moran	Miss Brown
Mr H Bells	Mrs Hudson
Captain W F Home	Mr W Townson
Mr W Hole	Mr W Searle
Miss Seymour	Mr A Ashworth
Mr E J Chaster	Mr D Ashworth
Mr E H Enson	Mr T J Bousey
Mr C D G Bell	Mrs Lavender
Mr R Robinson	Mr P Moir
Mr R Tallen	Miss Pearson
Mr H J Reed	Sub-Lieut Marsham
Mr J Evans	Mrs Thompson and son
Mr, Mrs, & Miss Hervey	Mrs Pritchard and child
Mrs Soundy	

From Venice.

Mr H W Barnber	Mr W Young
Captain R Tickell	Mr Mallus
Captain C A-sam	Mr L Brown
Mr and Mrs Braithwaite	Mr [illegible] Gibbons
Mr R S Jacobs	Mr J L Johnstone
Captain W J Heathside	Miss L Randel
Mr W Fillmore	

From Brindisi.

Mr J Quinn	Mr R L Campbell
Mr C C Quinn	Mr Leach
Mr W F Smith	Mr [illegible] and son
Mr E T Morement	

From Suez.

Mr S Syriotti	Mr Theodore
Mr A E Syriotti	

From Aden.

Mr Luckmidas	Twenty-four natives
Mr Jaithoo Ahmed	

The Venetia brings 18,955 packages of merchandize, including seven boxes of specie.

Vessels spoken.—On Oct. 3rd, off the Brothers passed M. M. s.s. *Amadyr*, steering for Suez; on Oct. 11th, lat. 15.50 N., long. 60-13 E., passed and signalled s.s. Paraense bound the opposite way.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, September 25.)

Great efforts are being made by Germany to form a formidable navy. The Emperor was present at the launch of a first-rate ironclad at Kiel on Sept. 19.

The statement to the effect that Germany had invited Denmark to join the Band has been contradicted.

The trial of the persons accused for complicity in the escape of Marshal Bazaine has terminated. Colonel Villette has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The governor of the fort was acquitted, and three other persons had short terms of imprisonment passed upon them.

In Corsica the feeling is so bitter between the two Bonapartist candidates, Prince Napoleon and Prince Charles, that the authorities have had to interfere to prevent them from coming to blows.

Several actions between the Carlists and the Government troops are reported from Spain, but the results are insignificant. The Spaniards have captured an American citizen for alleged complicity in the Cuban insurrection.

The Prince of Wales has been present at various festivities in Copenhagen, and in a few days will accompany the princess and their royal children on their return to England.

The disturbances in Louisiana have been quelled by Governor Kellogg being allowed to resume his position. A military force has been necessary to restore public order in [illegible], where the conflicts between the whites and the negroes were becoming daily more serious.

[illegible]

[illegible] Criminal Court for a libel upon Mr. Herbert, R.A. He has been placed under heavy recognizances to come up for judgment when called upon, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Another death, making twenty-three in all, has taken place in connection with the late terrible railway accident at Thorpe, near Norwich. Mr. Francis, the surgeon of Ipswich, died on Sept. 20. An inquiry by the Board of Trade has been opened to inquire into the cause of the accident; and, though blame may be cast on the officials, it is evident that it is the system which is most to be censured.

The Members of the International Congress of Orientalists have had a round of meetings during the past week. They have been entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at a banquet at the Mansion House; at the South Kensington Museum by Mr. Owen; by the British and Foreign Bible Society's officials, besides holding various meetings and reading several Papers. The session has now terminated.

The Bessemer Saloon Channel Steamer has been successfully launched at Hull.

The Bank rate remains unaltered, and money is reported easy at about 2 per cent.

An extraordinary and extensive subterranean fire is reported as now burning in a large tract of unoccupied land near the town of Sheffield which is likely to give some trouble to the authorities before it is entirely extinguished.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon G. C. Anderson, Esq., Attorney-General of the Bahamas.

Mr. A. Sydney, of Leamington, has been appointed Clerk of the Peace for Warwickshire.

Obituary of the Week.—Lady Dilke; the Hon. Lady Phillips; Lieut.-Col. C. T. Thomas, Ben. Ret.; C. Lyon, Esq., J.P., and High Sheriff for Staffordshire; Chas. Swain, the poet; Dr. A. Jacobs, M.D., of Dublin; Lady Letitia Aldworth; Capt. C. J. Alexander, late Coldstreams; J. Amery, Esq., D.L. and J.P., for Worcester; Maj.-Gen. R. H. J. Beaumont; A. H. Corbett, late of Calcutta; Lieut.-Col. Fielden, late 44th Regiment.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kattywar, 8th October.

COLONEL ANDERSON.

The Political Agent, Colonel Anderson, who is cooling his heels at Balashedy, is, it is said, about to visit Machurda to have a photograph or drawing taken of the tomb of his late lamented friends, Captains Hebbert and La Touche, who, it will be remembered, fell in action at that place, in December 1868, when the gallant colonel, with the equally gallant and valorous Police Jemadar, Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola, was engaged in hand to hand combat with some of the determined and desperate outlaws who then bade defiance to the authorities.

A SCENE IN COURT.

You have frequently in your leading columns made allusion to the reckless manner in which Colonel Anderson the Political Agent allows himself to be misled by his subordinates, and two favorite Vakeels, on whom he was pleased to confer titular distinctions, not for any superior and brilliant qualifications they possess, but because they happen to be the personal friends of his Sherishtedar. These Vakeels have been retained by the Plaintiff ([illegible] chief) in a case going on in the court of the Assistant Political Agent [illegible] Prant, Captain W. A. Salmon, which came on for hearing yesterday. The gentleman engaged as leading counsel, for the defence, Mr. S. N. Pandit, Barrister-at-law, preferred a request that the hearing might be postponed for a month on the ground *inter alia* that he had just the day before been engaged to conduct the case, which being one of very great importance, involving as it did, a claim of nearly four lacs of Rupees, required attentive study, and that, moreover, copies of several documents from the political Agent's office, required in evidence, were not yet furnished, and that, until the documents did come to hand, he would not be in possession of the entire facts of the case. Both the titled Vakeels got up *together* and speaking *together* opposed the grant of the application, saying that the documents referred to were not of so vast importance, as to warrant compliance on *that ground* of the request for postponement. Mr. Pandit then at once called the court's attention to the information volunteered by the Vakeels, and remarked, that it was remarkably strange that *they* should so confidently express themselves as to the *contents* of papers that were on the records of the Political Agent, and which were inaccessible to the public. The titled gentlemen then withdrew their objections, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the Court, Captain Salmon, who, after considering the matter, granted the adjournment applied for.

THE NOWANUGGUR MINISTRY.

There will shortly be a change in the Nowanuggur Ministry. Bagwanjee [illegible] the Diwan will retire on pension, and there is a talk that either Popat Vejee, or one Madhowjee will be his successor. Neither of these are educated men, both having been pitch-forked into their present places by the will and caprice of persons in power. What is required at Nuggur is an intelligent and honest ministry, to compose which I do not think any of the present court officials is competent. I hear that H. H. the Jam intends taking into his service one of the Deputy Assistants in the province, Mr. Jugonath Icharam. This person has been in the employ of the Agency for nearly ten years, two of which he put in as Sherishtadar of the Political Agent, the incumbent of which post must necessarily be thoroughly up to the records of the Political and Secret Departments of the Agency. It being so, I do not see how the Political Agent can decently or consistently sanction, or permit of his employment at Nowanuggur, but, if the measure receive Colonel Anderson's support, it will not be a matter for wonder, seeing that this gentleman has lately countenanced and supported far worse jobs, some of which I shall notice in subsequent communications.

THE CROPS.

The Bajree crop is being reaped, and a slight fall on the yield is inevitable, owing to absence of the late rains.

BOMBAY.

High Court.—Sir Charles Sargent, the vacation Judge, will sit in chambers on Monday next, to dispose of emergent business.

The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 10th instant was 109 inches 89 cents. at the hill, and 110 inches 31 cents. in the valley.

Theft.—*A certain Leema Bhowanee reported to the police the theft from his house, at Khetwady, of property to the extent of Rs. 18.*

An Accident.—One Luximon Bapoo was on Tuesday last thrown out of a cart and sustained injuries which necessitated his removal to hospital.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 10th instant, was 58 feet 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 9 tenths.

A New Almanac.—We have received from the publishers the Zoroastrian Calendar for the year of Yezdijird 1244, which corresponds to the Christian period from the 21st September 1874 to the 20th September 1875.

The Affray between the Military and the Police.—In consequence of Mr. Nana Morojee's continued illness, and the additional amount of work which necessarily devolves upon the Senior Magistrate of Police, his Worship found it impossible to proceed with this case yesterday, as was originally his intention, and the investigation was further postponed till Friday next, the 16th instant.

The Claimant of the Sattara Raj.—Shreemunt Rajaram Maharaj, who has memorialized Government as being heir to the Sattara Raj, has arrived at the village of Ound, which is situated about a half mile distance from Gunnesh Khind. It is said that he intends to reside there until he receives an answer to his memorial. Perhaps he has selected this village as his residence in order that he may have frequent interviews with [illegible] Philip Wodehouse.

Theft from the Person of a Child.—Yesterday, [illegible]

[illegible] a shop [illegible] that he was visited by one Esub and another Mahomedan a few days ago, who represented that their master, who lived at Challisgaum, owned certain property which he was desirous of selling for a sum of Rs. 6,000; but that if the informant would accompany them to their master, they would exert their influence towards procuring the same property for him at a price of only Rs. 1,500. The complainant readily consented to the arrangement, and proposed to have the money ready on the evening of the next day (Monday last). The men accordingly met the informant at his shop, where they were told that the money had been collected, and was at the time safely locked up in his cupboard, and, if they promised to wait a few minutes while he went to a neighbouring mosque to perform his usual devotions, he would lose no time in accompanying them. The unsuspecting shop-keeper then went away, leaving a boy to watch his shop in the meanwhile. He had not been long absent, however, when the visitors succeeded in inducing the boy to leave the shop on an errand, who, upon returning a few minutes after, found both the men as well as the money missing. The shop-keeper appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, and, upon an information, obtained a warrant for the apprehension of the culprits.

Colonel Stanley Scott, the Superintendent of the Poona District Police, is, we understand, shortly to proceed to England, and in every probability Captain Daniel will be appointed to succeed him. Captain Daniel was amongst us while Colonel Henderson was absent on leave in England.—*Poona Observer.*

Dacoits.—Wallees bin Hoonajee and Bhoorea bin Gungajee, who were sentenced the other day by Baron H. D. Larpent, the Sessions Judge, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, have been again found guilty by the jury, on another charge of committing dacoities between the Kheir and Mahawul talookas, and have been both of them sentenced by the above Judge to transportation for life.—Also Hemajee bin Gungajee, Vittoo Coondajee bin Ragoo, and Hemajee bin Moorajee were found guilty by the Judge of committing dacoities, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at the Chamber's offices, Graham's building, Mr. E. Lord, of Messrs. Lyon & Co., in the chair. At the suggestion of the chairman, the annual report published by us yesterday, which had been circulated to the members, was taken as read. The chairman then briefly passed in review a few of the most important subjects that had engaged the attention of the committee during the past year, referring particularly to the question of the import duties on Manchester cotton goods; the railway communication between Ahmedabad and Ajmere, a question of very great importance to the general public; the question of general manifests in which agents of vessels are entered as consignees of the entire cargo; the registration of partnerships; the overland mail service; and the railway carting agency. The Chamber received the report with a vote of thanks to the retiring committee for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired. Resolutions were passed appointing a new committee with Mr. D. Watson (Messrs. Watson, Bogle & Co.) as chairman, and Mr. J. A. Forbes (of Messrs. Forbes & Co.) as deputy chairman; and authorising the committee to expend Rs. 2,000 from the funds for the purchase of useful books of reference for the library of the Chamber.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 14th October, 4 p.m.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 84.

Carwar, 14th October, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·96.

[illegible], 14th October, 10-30 a.m.—Weather fair, wind [illegible]-south, thermometer maximum 87, minimum 76, wet bulb [illegible], barometer 29·67, rain fall 49 cents.

[illegible], 14th October, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·80.

Vingorla, 14th October, 5-15 p.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, wind thermometer 85.

MEETING OF THE MILL-OWNERS OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Bombay mill-owners was held at 4 p.m. yesterday at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company. There were about thirty gentlemen present, among whom were Messrs. Hall, Maxwell, Forbes, Fogo, Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Gheltabhoy Pudumsey and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee. Mr. Maxwell, who was voted to the chair, read the following circular convening the meeting:—

The increasing importance of the spinning and weaving industry in this city and Presidency seems to render it desirable that mill-owners should form an association for the protection of their common interests. We venture therefore to ask the favour of the attendance of some one representing your company at a meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m. at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of considering what steps ought to be taken for the furtherance of this object.—We are, &c.,

Signed Dinshaw Manockjee.
,, Nursey Kessowjee.
,, W. Nicol and Co.
,, Remington and Co.
,, Forbes and Co.
,, Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy.

Mr. Maxwell then proceeded to say that there had been considerable discussion about the advisability of forming an association of the mill-owners with a view to their own interests; and, now that it was in contemplation with the Government to introduce a "Factory Act," the formation of such an association became a still more desirable thing; as in their own interests it was necessary that they should endeavour as much as possible to oppose any clauses in the Act detrimental to the interests of mill-owners. The chairman continued to remark that the present meeting was only a preliminary one, and that it was not intended to do more that afternoon than select the members who were to constitute the managing committee of the association.

It was then proposed by E. M. Fogo, Esq., seconded by Tapidass Varjdass, Esq., and carried unanimously, That the undermentioned gentlemen form a committee for the purpose of drawing up a set of rules; considering what subscriptions will be necessary for preparing a scheme for constituting the association. A report of the proceedings be laid for approval before a general meeting:—[illegible] Maxwell, Esq., E. M. Fogo, Esq., Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq., Kessowjee Naik, Esq. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Esq., Sconderdass Mooljee, Esq., Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., Forbes Buchanan, Esq., Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., Dwarkadass Wassanjee, Esq., with power to add to their number.

A vote of thanks was next passed to the chair, after which the meeting separated.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Broach Mills Company, Limited, was held at the company's office on Tuesday, at 3 p.m., when, in the absence of Mr. J. A. Forbes, the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday was called to the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patell, read the notice convening the meeting, the directors' report, and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, and the following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Madhowjee Dhurumsey, That the report of the directors and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874 be adopted and passed.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powwalla, and seconded by Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Botlibo, That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share be declared, and the same be payable on and from the 26th instant.

Proposed by Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Botlibo, and seconded by Mr. [illegible], That Messrs. [illegible] Jehangir Tarachund, directors of the company, now retiring by rotation, be re-elected directors.

Proposed by Mr. Jeevunram Jayanund, and seconded by Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Botlibo, That Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Samuel Read be re-appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be at Rs. 150 each.

[illegible]

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present: Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., and Shantaram Narayen, Esq. W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

The Secretary stated that the chairman was sick and unable to attend.

On the motion of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Hewlett was called to the chair.

The first business on the list was the payment of charges on account of the Gocuidass Tejpall Hospital for September 1874, amounting to Rs. 627-13-3.

Dr. Hewlett said this amount was for the payment of the establishment. The regular payment of Rs. 3,000 a month commenced from the 1st September 1874, and it had been made to the Accountant General.

Mr. Shantaram said they had before them an atrocious precedent; and he thought they must agree to the payment being made.

It was then proposed by Dr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Shantaram, and carried, that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 627-13-3, charges on account of the Gocuidass Tejpall Hospital during September 1874.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had provided for the cost (Rs. 3,000) of seeds for the Victoria Gardens from his discretional contingencies. The sum ought to have been paid out of the regular grant to the gardens, but the demands upon it were found to be very heavy and the funds had run low.

Dr. Cook—Are all those a thousand rupees' worth of seeds?

The Commissioner said that was not much. They were for sale as well as for planting. A number of plants were also coming out, the cost of which would be taken out of the next year's budget.

Dr. Blaney asked if the seeds had been ordered from the same man who sent them out last year, remarking that the same quality of seeds that were sold at the gardens for a rupee were procurable at Calbadevi for four annas.

The Municipal Commissioner said that, while in England, he had given the order to a man named Paul, a tradesman of high reputation, who was a seed as well as a rose gardener, and who also supplied the Calcutta Municipality. He did not think they could find a better man to order their seeds from.

The course adopted by the Commissioner in the matter was approved of by the Council.

The next subject was the execution of a lease of a small piece of ground at Cumatteepoora to Nana Govind Surtee.

The Commissioner said the ground was about 40 square yards, and it was to be sublet to the man for a rupee per mensem as rent. The seal of the Corporation would have to be put to the contract. Mr. Pedder explained the circumstances under which he recommended the lease.

The Council sanctioned the execution of the lease.

The Chairman next brought forward the following correspondence regarding the Boree Bunder night-soil depôt:—

Military Department, Poona, 30th Sept. 1874.

Memorandum.—The undersigned is directed to enquire in what stage is the proposal to remove the night-soil depôt from its present site near the Boree Bunder, and whether there is any probability of a scheme being adopted within (by three months of the present date) which will admit of the existing depôt being abolished.

J. Macdonald, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Mr. E. James, acting Under-Secretary to Government, forwarded the above memo. on the 8th inst. to the Municipal Commissioner, with a request that the information required might be furnished.

Mr. Pedder's reply, dated the 13th inst., to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, is as follows:—

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Under-Secretary James' letter, of the 8th instant, giving cover to a memo. from Colonel Macdonald, enquiring whether there is any probability of a scheme for the removal of the night-soil depôt from its present site near Boree Bunder being adopted within three months of the present date, I regret to inform you that I see no prospect of this difficult problem being solved within a very much longer period than that named. I have really not had time since my return to duty to master the very lengthy discussions on the subject, which have been carried on even during the six months of my absence; but I may say in general terms, that almost every person who has gone into the question has formed a different opinion upon it; that a number of schemes have been proposed—some of the wildest character, others deserving of attention and investigation, but still open to numerous and grave objections; that these schemes have been considered in more or less detail by the Town Council, who have not been able to arrive at any definite conclusion whatever regarding them; that the scheme suggested by myself in my "proposals"—which I still think the only one likely to prove successful—though it is supported by several men who really understand the subject and its difficulties, and especially by the Sanitary Commissioner, still meets with warm and influential opposition; and finally, that I do not at present see any prospect of my being able to provide the funds either for this scheme or for any other likely really to remove the nuisance complained of. I forward herewith a resumé of projects lately put forward for the removal of night-soil.—I have, &c.,

W. G. Pedder.

The Chairman said the troop season was coming on, and Government were naturally anxious to remove the nuisance.

Dr. Blaney said Mr. Ravenscroft had urged upon the Council that Government were about to institute proceedings unless the nuisance was removed, and but for that the question would have been further advanced. Mr. Ravenscroft put it very strong; and it should be said to the credit of the Works Committee that they had brought the question to the stage where it stood. It was now only necessary that the committee should meet; had they met ere this, they should have been able to make to Government a more satisfactory reply than that of Mr. Pedder. He (Dr. Blaney) believed that Government were very earnest about the matter, which was a serious one; and he deprecated the loss of time that had occurred, and during which nothing was done.

Dr. Hewlett said they should bring pressure to bear upon the chairman [illegible], Mr. Currey, who was also the chairman of the Works Committee.

Dr. Cook said it was not quite right to say that nothing had been done by the Works Committee. They had held a meeting; and a resumé of the minutes by Mr. Walton had been printed. *They were now merely waiting to consider the question at a meeting of the committee.* He did not think the time had been lost.

Dr. Blaney said he should like to have an idea of when they were to meet, and what the next step would be.

Mr. Shantaram said the discussion would lead to some result. The Secretary would speak to the chairman of the committee to appoint a day for a meeting.

The Commissioner, in the course of conversation, which was unintelligible at the Reporter's table, said the drainage question must be postponed until after the water supply question had been disposed of. The latter was excessively pressing.

Mr. Shantaram—Don't you think that would delay the nuisance question indefinitely?

The Commissioner repeated the water question was excessively pressing and should be taken up as soon as was practicable.

Mr. Shantaram—We should put the spurs on the Works Committee.

Dr. Blaney—I object to that altogether.

Dr. Hewlett—It is with the chairman to call the Works Committee.

Dr. Cook—We are simply waiting to be called; but I must say that something has been done by the committee.

Dr. Blaney said no doubt this Council had worked as well as could be in the interest of the [illegible], but they were not [illegible] to a decision. If they [illegible] would do something. With reference, however, to the Government letter and Mr. Pedder's reply, he must say that, as a member of the Town Council, he had done his best to further the views of Government. They must set to work with the matter until it was disposed of.

The Commissioner said he would again address Government, pointing out the further progress made in the matter.

The Secretary was requested to apply to the chairman [illegible]

[illegible] Rs. 1,528 for the laying on of water for the flushing of certain public urinals.

Mr. Shantaram brought to the Commissioner's notice the want of a public urinal at the Small Causes Court, next to his own residence.

Dr. Hewlett suggested the use of a stone trough as far better than a urinal.

Dr. Blaney said the urinals were perfectly useless, and that they might have got something better at one-tenth the cost.

The Commissioner said he would enquire into the matter of Mr. Shantaram's complaint, and he thought he ought to be able to do something.

The Chairman read a petition from certain residents and ratepayers of Girgaum Portuguese Church Street for the extension of the water main to the [illegible] street. It is as follows:—

To the Secretary Town Council.

Sir,—We residents and ratepayers of [illegible] Portuguese Church Street have [illegible] of the request that you will be so good as to [illegible] the consideration of ours before the Town Council at the meeting of to-morrow. This street is without a main, and the connection with the distant main along the Girgaum road, which some of us have made at a considerable expense, gives but very scanty and irregular supply; and we therefore request a main may be ordered to be laid across the street, the parts on both sides of which have now been opened up and occupied with houses. We have represented the inconvenience we are put to before, and have also reminded the Municipal Commissioner of our application, and we now trust the work will be provided for and undertaken at an early date.

Wishwanath Dhondoba and others.

The Commissioner said he thought this was a work which really should be carried out. If the Council would sanction the estimated cost, Rs. 2,094, he would endeavour to provide for the work—which had been included in the budget for 1874, but not carried out owing to want of funds—provided the state of his cash balance would admit of his doing so.

Mr. Shantaram—I hope the Commissioner will do something.

Mr. Raghunath—It is a very important road too.

Dr. Hewlett said it was very respectable also, for it was simply disgusting, owing to the persons who figured at the windows, to pass from the Portuguese church down to Kennedy bridge.

The Council sanctioned the work on the terms mentioned by the Commissioner.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy suggested, owing to the absence of the chairman and other members, that the consideration of the Commissioner's budget estimates for 1875, printed copies of which had been circulated for the private information of members of the Council, be postponed.

It was resolved that a special meeting be held at 2 p.m. to-day for the consideration of the subject.

The Council then separated.

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EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PREMIER'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(Times, Sept. 25.)

WE are sorry to announce that Mr. Disraeli's contemplated visit to Ireland will have for the present to be given up. Mr. Disraeli has been suffering for some days from a severe bronchial attack, the result of a cold contracted in Scotland in the early part of the month. His medical advisers, we are informed, are anxious that he should avoid long journeys, and should abstain for a time from public speaking; so that it would be dangerous for him to go to Ireland at all, or if he were there, to carry out the obvious purpose of his visit. The Irish people will, no doubt, be disappointed at the loss of their expected pleasure, and we shall all regret, with almost as much reason, that we must now miss the splendid addition which Mr. Disraeli would have made to the present Autumn's extra-Parliamentary utterances. The visit of an English premier to Ireland is a compliment which has not yet grown stale by repetition. Earl Russell has been there, but this, as far as we know, is a solitary instance, and the Irish have, perhaps, some right to complain of so persistent a neglect. Their members, indeed, when they show themselves in England, are courted and sought after by both Parties in the House of Commons. But something more than this is obviously required by Irishmen at home. They are touched, no doubt, by the consideration shown to their representatives, but they may not unreasonably ask for something of the same kind for themselves. They, too, would like to hear the voices which are listened to at St. Stephen's with admiration. Mr. Disraeli would have given them all that they could ask, and the manner of his eloquence would have contrasted not unfavourably with that to which they are accustomed. Every Irishman, it has been said, is a born orator, and in certain sense the facts of the case abundantly bear out the remark. An Irishman certainly possesses one of the most indispensable qualifications of a successful public speaker. Whatever sentiment may chance to be uppermost in his mind—and sentiments the most incompatible will be found to succeed one another there with curious rapidity—it will find language for its expression. Mr. Disraeli's style is less even in its rhetoric, but its occasional bursts of real eloquence are of a very high order indeed, and are the more telling in contrast with the rest of his speech. His hearers in Ireland would probably feel that they had never heard anything of quite the same kind before, and their pleasure would not be lessened by their learning to be, perhaps, a little more critical afterwards on the performances of their own countrymen.

It is on many accounts with sincere regret that we now learn the Premier's visit is to be deferred. Englishmen have themselves scarcely less reason than Irishmen to feel that they will be losers. We are so accustomed to hear of Irish disaffection that we have almost come to take it as a matter of course, and to despair of any cure for so inveterate a disease. We know, however, at the same time, that it is now so absolutely without real foundation that it ought to yield readily to proper treatment, and this we think Mr. Disraeli could have applied. He would have come before the Irish as the chief not only of the Conservatives, but of the United Empire of which Ireland is a part, and would have taught them alike by his presence, and his words, that they are an integral portion of the same nation as their English brethren, and that their common history and common interest are equally opposed to the separation they profess to wish. Of course, Mr. Disraeli is not only a true Englishman, but a true Conservative also, and his visit to Ireland was intended, no doubt, as a great blow to be struck in the interest of the Conservative Party. This possible Party gain is, however, very far from being a full interpretation of the motives of Mr. Disraeli's projected visit to Ireland, nor does it in the least explain the real advantages which both Englishmen and Irishmen might, perhaps, have expected from it. We are sorry it has been put off, because we feel that it would have given an opportunity for cementing anew what we must take leave to call, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, the ancient and deep-rooted brotherhood between the English and the Irish.

The obstacle, we may hope, will be only temporary. Mr. Disraeli's journey is postponed, but it is very unlikely that it will be abandoned. The season of the year is just now unfavourable for it, but an occasion will doubtless be found next year, when Mr. Disraeli will redeem his pledge, and commence what will be little less than a Royal progress. An English Prime Minister can seldom afford to be long idle. His duties both in and out of Parliament press heavily upon him throughout the whole year, and even his vacation rambles are very far from being a real holiday. Least of all should we consider a trip to Ireland as any break in the course of his incessant work. It is terrible to think how many public dinners he will have to be present at, and how many speeches he will have to deliver, before he quits those damp but hospitable shores. We may hope that his presence in Ireland may not be unproductive of real benefit to ourselves not less than to the Irish. But they must gain in the course of it a more lively sense that they are really citizens with us in one common Empire, and not, as they persist in believing, merely subjects or aliens. It is strange that they should ever have taken so unfound[ed] a view of their own position, and we may trust that they will be ready to give it up at Mr. Disraeli's summons. If they do, it is, of course, unavoidable that the great Party of which Mr. Disraeli is the accepted leader should be the chief gainers by the change. English ideas will be presented to the Irish, but they will be presented in a Conservative form, and those who listen to them will be apt to think that their best friend in England belong to the same side as Mr. Disraeli himself. There is quite enough to be said in favour of this view for it to be very probable that Mr. Disraeli may be quite successful in enforcing it. He is a hard hitter at all times, and, though he will go to Ireland in the character of a peace-maker, he will be most unlikely to forget that he has left enemies at home. If he did, we should probably lose some of his most effective rhetoric, but we must remember at the same time that a successful and an honourable leader have not precisely the same feelings towards their political adversaries, and that a Prime Minister [illegible] kindly upon all Parties as alike his subjects [illegible] unwilling. Mr. Disraeli's visit would have [illegible] it as a compliment by the Irish, but it would have [done] far more besides. It might have been, and we think would have been made an occasion for tightening the bonds which unite the two Islands, and for proving to Irishmen not only the substantial advantages of a connexion with England, but the wish that exists on this side the Channel to forget all differences, and to stand side by side not merely as follow-subjects, but as friends. Nowhere more readily than in Ireland will real eloquence and real kindliness and manliness of character be appreciated, and we think, therefore, that the union of all these in Mr. Disraeli would scarcely fail to be irresistible. We shall hope yet to record the details of his visit, and we are almost as sorry as his Irish friends that it is necessary it should for the present be given up.

LAUNCH OF THE BESSEMER.

(Times, Sept. 25.)

WE are glad to announce that the Bessemer saloon steamer was successfully launched yesterday afternoon at Hull from the yard of Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited). The neighbouring wharves and several platforms erected in the dockyard were crowded with Hull townspeople, who cheered the new ship loudly as she slid smoothly down the ways. The Launch was at 5 o'clock, the time of high water, and the Bessemer was christened in approved fashion by Miss Bessie Wright, grand-daughter of Mr. Bessemer. The company on the launching platform included Mr. Bessemer, Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., and Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., First Commissioner of Works, who came down from London especially for the occasion, and who was chairman of the Bessemer Company before he took office. There were also present Sir Spencer Robinson, K.C.B., Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., Mr. J. Dunlop, Mr. E. Lees, and Captain Davies (the Board of Direction of the Bessemer Company); while Earle's Company was represented by Mr. Thomas Bingham, Mr. J. Galloway, jun., director, Mr. F. Edgar, manager, and Mr. W. J. Pratten, chief engineer. The members for Hull (Mr. C. M. Norwood and Mr. Charles H. Wilson) were also at the launch, as were the Mayor and Mayoress of Hull, Captain Hickley, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship Endymion, Mr. G. Wilson, master cutler of Sheffield, and several officers of the French corvette Averne lying in the Humber. The Bessemer shot out a long way into the river, and was brought round against the tide by tugs and moored off the building yard, presenting a curious though not unhandsome appearance, with low ends, high central portion, and two pairs of paddle wheels. She draws just 7ft. 3in. as she floats at present, and the additional weight she will have to receive will bring her down another three inches. Her present line of flotation exactly justifies the latest calculations of her builders.

The Bessemer saloon steamer, as she now lies moored in the Humber, has very much the appearance of a breastwork turret-ship. She is shaped alike at bow and stern, and for 48ft. from each end, she has a freeboard of about 3ft. only. Her total length at the water-line is 350ft., and the raised central portion, rising 8ft. above the low bow and stern, is 254ft. long, and extends the whole width of the vessel, 50ft. over all. The deck of each of the cigar-shaped ends of the vessel carries one of Messrs. Brown's (Edinburgh) capstans, worked by hydraulic power, and a Martin's patent anchor, and the forward deck will also be fitted with a pair of hydraulic cranes for swinging the large crates in which the luggage will be packed from the pier into the hold, and *vice versa*. The famous swinging saloon, 70ft. long, is in the centre, and the engines and boilers which drive the two pair of paddle-wheels are stowed in the hold at either end of the raised portion of the vessel. A series of deck-houses for private parties, refreshment bars, &c., is carried fore and aft of the paddle boxes upon the breastwork deck, and there is a sheltered walk between these and the windowed sides of the swinging saloon, which rises some seven or eight feet through the breastwork deck, its flat roof, pierced by two companion hatches, forming a steady promenade for the delicate sailors of the saloon. It will be curious to see what will be the effect upon such passengers of standing upon a level deck in the midst of a rolling ship and sea; but should the unwonted contrast cause them any discomfort, they have only to keep their eyes shut. Though the ends of the vessel have precisely the same appearance, and are each fitted with a rudder, the steering being done by Brown's patent hydraulic apparatus, the screwing on of the paddle-floats necessarily determines a true bow and stern. The Bessemer, as the steamer is named, will be able to steam either way with facility, the foremost rudder being locked, but to get her best speed she will probably have to give preference to the end which has been named as her bow. Besides the saloon, the greatest wonder of its kind since the hanging gardens of Babylon, there are on the same deck cabins for ladies and families, and on the deck below a second class saloon 52ft. long. The whole of the machinery is on board, and the after-pair of engines are completely fitted. The nominal horsepower is 750, working up to 4,600, sufficient, it is estimated, to drive the vessel 18 or 20 miles an hour. The two pairs of paddle-wheels are placed 100ft. apart from the centres, and each wheel is 27ft. 10in. in diameter, and fitted with 12 feathering floats. The engines are fitted with Brown's hydraulic starting gear, telegraphic gear leads from the bridges to the engine-rooms, and there are various other handy and ingenious contrivances to facilitate the working of the engines "too numerous to mention." The swinging saloon is entered from two broad staircases leading to a landing connected with the saloon by a flexible flooring. The saloon itself is upheld on its axis by four steel supports, two at each end, and two close together in the middle. The aftermost of the two centre supports is hollow, and serves as a part of the powerful hydraulic machinery which will regulate the motions of the saloon. Without entering into a long technical explanation, it is enough to say that Mr. Bessemer has constructed some machinery which will cause the valves, the opening and shutting of which will adjust the saloon, to work automatically. The motive-power of the delicate valve machinery is obtained from the disinclination of a rapidly-revolving piece of metal, of a flat, circular shape, to stir out of a given plane. This "gyroscopic movement," as it is called, will very much lessen the amount of manual control which would otherwise have to be exercised over the hydraulic machinery which holds the saloon, but there will still have to be an attendant, who will stand in a sort of small pew at the central supports which rise through the floor of the saloon. He will keep his eye on a spirit-level, and watch the action of the gyroscope on the valves. The interior of the swinging saloon measures 70 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20ft. high. A retiring room for super-delicate persons whose feelings are still too many for them, and a ladies' cabin, are also included in the swinging portion of the vessel. The furniture of the great saloon is not yet fitted, and yesterday one saw little more than the skin of red painted iron, but it is intended [to be] a very sumptuous drawing-room, [with] carved panels and furnished [and] ornamented with [illegible] will be well lighted [illegible] with luxurious upholstery. It [illegible] through large ground glass windows, and ventilated and warmed to perfection by a system of fans and tubes. In addition to the two great funnels which tower, wide apart, above the deck, the steamer is fitted at either end with a light mast, to which a jib may be hoisted, to assist the Bessemer to turn round. Kitchens built on the fore sponsons are capable of serving up a hot dinner; and excellent entrance ports or gangways, accommodation for the crew, stowage space for luggage, four boats and two of Christie's life rafts are other features of the Bessemer steamer. There is a great deal yet to be done on board, and though the paddle-boxes are already painted a cream colour and portions of the polished woodwork fitted, it will probably be a couple of months before the steamer can be brought round to the Thames and made ready for her trial-trip, which will then be at a time of year in which she may be pretty sure of a rough day to test her capabilities.

Considered apart from the hopes which enterprising capitalists and seasick passengers stake upon her success, the Bessemer ship is beyond doubt one of the most novel and interesting attempts in naval architecture which have been made in this generation. In the first place, it must be remembered that the main characteristics of the vessel have been determined exclusively by her primary object—that of carrying the pivoted saloon. She is the production of two minds, the saloon and all the appliances for working it having been designed by Mr. Bessemer, one of the most eminent engineers and inventors of the day, while the vessel itself, and all the propelling and working arrangements, have been designed by Mr. Reed, whose services as a naval constructor seem just now in request with all the maritime Powers in the world except our own. Some minor parts of the design, such as the working out of the paddle-engines and boilers (intrusted to Earle's Company) and the hydraulic arrangements for steering the vessel and working the luggage cranes (the patents of Messrs. Brown, hydraulic engineers, of London and Glasgow), have been undertaken by others, but the plans for every part of the vessel, including even the saloon and its machinery, have passed through Mr. Reed's London office, and have been carried out more or less under the inspection of his staff of overseers.

The first condition required by Mr. Bessemer will show how differently from all others this ship has had to be constructed. The inventor demanded the whole central portion of the ship, for a length of no less than [illegible] for the [illegible] of the swinging saloon [illegible] the space in which the engines and boilers are placed in any ordinary large passenger steamer propelled by paddle-wheels. The necessity of surrendering this space in order that the saloon might be in the centre of the vessel, where there is least motion, threw upon Mr. Reed the responsibility of adopting some different disposition of the engine and boiler power. Very high speed was required, and great power had to be provided. The plan adopted is that of dividing the engine and boiler power into two equal portions, and giving to each portion a separate pair of paddle-wheels, the centres of which are 100ft. apart. This arrangement, of course, involved the necessity of working one set of wheels in the [wake] of the other set, which some persons consider will very much diminish the value of the after-pair of paddles, and which no doubt has its disadvantages. But it is not easy to see how any other arrangement could have been adopted; for, although in a sea-going ship carrying large supplies of sea stores, cargo, or other weights, to balance the engine and boilers, a different method might be devised, in a ship like the Bessemer, which has but few other weights on board of any moment besides the engines and boilers, and which must preserve [her] at a light and uniform draught of water from one end to the other, it seems impossible to have concentrated either the weights or the propelling wheels at either end, especially when regard is had to the next important feature of the ship.

The next feature consists in her having both ends alike, and each fitted to act either as a bow or a stern as required. The necessity for this arises from the impracticability of turning a ship as large as the Bessemer in the French harbours. It is absolutely necessary to take the ship in and out without reversing her. This form of ship, with rudders at both ends, is less uncommon than ships with duplicated sets of paddle-wheels, but it is one requiring much care on the part of the designer, in order to make it thoroughly successful. It is usual to form the ends of such vessels very much like the bow of an ordinary vessel, and make the rudder a part of the bow, partaking of its tapering lines. The result is either that the bow is made weak by the great fineness given to the lines, or else the rudder has so much taper that it is not as prompt as it should be in its action. Mr. Reed has met this difficulty by terminating the water lines proper of the ship independently of the rudder, and making the rudder a plane prolongation only of the bow. The deck-lines above, on the contrary, are carried out to the very end, and the whole is terminated by a strong forged frame, which protects the rudder from blows and injury. The result of this arrangement is to give to the end of the ship, viewed as a bow, a form the reverse of that which exists in the case of vessels formed with rams. It was by desire of Mr. Bessemer, and with the object of checking the tendency to pitch which the Bessemer ship, in common with every other, must possess, that Mr. Reed gave her at each end the very low freeboard of 3ft., rounding off these low ends both above and below water. Looking yesterday at these very unusual extremities of the Bessemer steamer one could not help speculating upon the effect of driving such a bow through the sea at the enormous estimated speed of 18 or 20 miles an hour. It is not likely that the phenomena produced by an ordinary ram bow will be repeated, because the fact of the upper portion overhanging the lower must greatly check the tendency of the water to heap up in front of the bow and to fall in cataracts forward. The lowness of the bow above water will favour the rolling over of the sea upon the fore deck, and on the whole it seems probable, considering the high rate at which the vessel is to be driven that this low out-lying bow will always be covered with water when the ship is at full speed, and that in rough weather the behaviour of this bow with the sea will afford interest and amusement to those travellers who do not find it necessary to keep below.

The circumstance of the ends of the ship being on a different level from the main central portion gave rise to serious structural difficulties, since it is now well known that a ship may be viewed as a huge longitudinal girder, of which the top (which is cut away in the case of the Bessemer) and bottom are the most important parts. Mr. Reed met this difficulty by a device which, we believe, to be perfectly novel in shipbuilding. He has continued down the principal upper strakes of plating known as the "deck stringers" and the "sheer strakes," at a considerable inclination from the upper deck to the lower, connecting them throughout by large angle irons, and terminating them in the form of "skin plating" on the curved sides of the low ends. By this simple means very great strength is secured with a small quantity of well disposed plating, and the longitudinal strain of the ship, whether upward or downward, will no doubt be sustained with perfect efficiency.

Returning to the saloon itself it is necessary to sweep entirely away at the very outset all ideas of this saloon being a mere "pendulous" cabin. It is not pendulous in any true sense, for instead of being swung loosely upon centres it is placed under the control of enormous hydraulic engines, which will have it, it is hoped, under absolute command. It is true that it is mounted upon steel centres, three in number, one at each end and one at the centre, but it is also laid hold of at the sides by the hydraulic machinery, which will impart to it such rotary motion as may be found necessary. As the saloon and the machinery are all to be carried in the rolling ship—for it must be presumed that neither her size nor all her designer's precautions will prevent the ship itself from rolling in heavy weather—it is obvious that if the occupants of the saloon are to be relieved of the rolling motion, the saloon must itself have motions the reverse of those of the ship imparted to it. And this is precisely what is proposed—viz., to roll the saloon within the ship just as much as the ship rolls, but in the opposite direction, so that the occupants of the saloon may feel no rolling motion at all. Another way of viewing the matter is that of considering the ship to roll around the saloon, the object of all the machinery being to prevent the ship from carrying the saloon round with it. It is not necessary to say more upon this point at present, because the proper occasion for describing the saloon machinery more fully will be the trial of this machinery in action, which will be made before very long.

Before concluding our account of this extraordinary vessel we will revert to the question of the double set of paddle-wheels and their effect upon the speed as compared with a single pair of wheels. Upon this point the designer, Mr. Reed, is fully confident of success, and maintains that those who assert the inutility of the second set of wheels misapprehend the facts of propulsion. Mr. Reed's view is as follows:—The ship is being propelled at a uniform speed by the exertion of a given constant power of engine, all that the engine does is to prevent the speed from decreasing, as it would do if the propelling power were removed. Were that power removed the ship would not suddenly stop, but be gradually and slowly brought to rest by the resistance opposed by the water to her progress through it. In point of fact, therefore, in the case of a paddle wheel steamer at full speed, the ship herself carries the wheels rapidly past the surrounding water, and before the wheels can begin to propel at all the engine must cause them to revolve with a corresponding velocity. If, for example, we take the case of a steamer going at a uniform speed of 14 knots an hour, with 36 revolutions of her engines, we may assume that 30 of those revolutions were required for enabling the wheels to overtake the ship, and that the remaining six only are useful for propulsion. These six revolutions no doubt impart a sternward velocity or race to the water of corresponding amount, and if another wheel has now to be brought into action in order to apply increased power, and has to be set to work in this race, it is obvious that it will require to be turned 36 times before it will begin to propel, and the few revolutions necessary for propulsion must be added to this number. The difference between the two wheels will therefore simply be that the sternward wheel will require to revolve a few revolutions more than the other before it begins to propel but after that the two will be upon equal terms, excepting as regards any losses from friction, &c., due to the extra speed of revolution. This is Mr. Reed's view, and, if he be correct, the speed realized by the Bessemer will probably prove at least equal to that of the fastest paddle steamers in the world, although, at the same time, the designer considers the very light draught and great beam of the ship, and the extra weights which have been found necessary in connexion with the saloon and its machinery beyond what he was called upon to design for, will in some degree detract from the speed which has been predicted by the admirers of the vessel.

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMEN IN PARIS.

(TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 20.

A PARAGRAPH in *The Times* of the 17th, headed "Distressed Englishwomen in Paris," containing a report of a meeting held at Manchester to promote a home and mission established in this capital for their relief, will have interested not only philanthropists, but all persons having sufficient experience of Paris and its ways rightly to estimate the value of such an institution, and to judge how far it is likely to promote the highly moral and Christian objects of its founders. Such persons will, at outset, be rather surprised by Miss Leigh's statement that there are now more than 2,000 English girls in Paris liable to need the benefits of the home, and who are apparently either in employment of a more or less precarious nature or engaged in improving their qualifications as governesses, milliners, ladies' maids, or cooks. The siege and the Commune reduced the English population of Paris to the *minimum* point at which it had probably stood in Paris during the previous 50 years. It may safely be affirmed that at the end of May, 1871, there were very few English in Paris except those who had been long settled here, who had shops or other establishments they could not abandon without heavy loss, or even ruin, and who might fairly be considered to have become *de facto* Parisians. In those days of gloom and despondency there was nothing here to attract English girls of the classes described above, so that the 2,000 who we are told are now in Paris must have come in the last three years. We are probably justified in taking that number to be the average floating population of young Englishwomen in Paris. If so, it proves two facts—first, the large number of English girls of the working classes unable to find employment at home; and, secondly, the great mistake many of them make in thinking they will better their chances by coming to Paris. To speak especially of the class of servants. If they entertain the idea that they will render themselves more acceptable to English mistresses by foreign training, whether that be acquired in Paris or elsewhere, they are greatly in error. All English ladies who know anything of Continental life will consider English servants deteriorated, not improved, by foreign service, and especially by service in Paris at the present time. Persons who need linguists as servants generally take foreigners, and are not content with the imperfect knowledge English of that class are likely to acquire even during a rather prolonged stay in a foreign city. The observations I have had rather extensive opportunity of making, lead me, and I do firmly, to [illegible] the [illegible] of the large influx of young English girls in this capital to the [illegible] of English mistresses for maids with foreign experience and training. This emigration in question is much rather to be attributed to a restless desire for change, travel, and amusement. It is certainly a new idea to me that English people prefer taking servants who have served in Paris. If any there be who do so, they must be quite ignorant of what Parisian servants generally are, especially of late years. One reads sometimes very attractive accounts of the model French servant of the old school, who formed part of the family, preferred his master's interest to his own, and who was described as sober, honest, and courteous. Such pictures are generally either fancy sketches, or so far as they can be said to resemble any class of French servants at the present day, or they are penned by persons who, having been particularly fortunate in their own domestics, and having, perhaps, had a friend or two who were equally so, have reasoned from exceptions and not from the generality. Although far from saying that in certain old French families servants of the good old school may not still be found, I maintain, and I am prepared to prove, that the general run of Parisian servants are the worst in the world. The mode of lodging servants in French houses in upper rooms not included in their masters' apartments, and where they are exempt from control, can receive whom they please and go in and out at any hour of the night, is demoralizing in the highest degree, and is especially dangerous to inexperienced young English women. The Bishop of Manchester reported as to those who come here to learn skill in cooking. Some people maintain that there are not a great many men cooks in France who will turn out a better dinner than a first-class English-woman cook. But although we must admit Paris to be the first school for cooking, it is unfortunately true that, concurrently with culinary skill, the young English pupil is likely to learn much evil. The recognised and systematic dishonesty of French cooks far exceeds anything that can be imputed to English servants generally, and has been greatly aggravated since the war, and Communism has become widely-spread among them. With this it is certainly not desirable that our English domestics should be inoculated. The Bishop of Manchester was perfectly correct in "imagining that Paris was not the safest city in the world for a young unprotected woman to be thrown into at the most dangerous period of her life."

I have just read an amusing article in the *Temps* of this date, the writer of which seeks to prove in a lively witty strain that the immorality commonly charged upon Paris has been much overrated. He asserts that Paris is much better than it was and that the very foreigners who readily expatiate on its corruption are the first to share in its pleasures and profligacy when opportunity is afforded them. It is quite true that the foreign element in Paris is sometimes underrated and even lost sight of. The visitor to Paris who passes a day among its pleasures, saunters on the most fashionable boulevards, breakfasts and dines at the most renowned restaurants, drives in the Bois in the afternoon, goes to the theatre at night, and returns to his hotel through a joyous crowd and by brilliantly lighted and crowded *cafes*, and who says to himself that this city is the capital of pleasure and of vice is apt to lose sight of the fact that of all the thousands he has met between morning and midnight in the haunts of amusement where he has passed his day, more than half were not the people of Paris, but foreign visitors sojourners or residents, Paris being essentially a city of pleasure, is the rendezvous of the most dissipated and luxurious people of both the Old and the New Worlds, and therefore it is an essentially dangerous place for young English girls without experience of its ways, who are often attractive in appearance. One class referred to at Manchester as furnishing its contingent to the two thousand is that of governesses, and I believe it to be the one least likely to find what it seeks and most likely to be reduced to want and led into temptation. Owing to the restricted accommodation of French apartments and to the enormous rents demanded and obtained for them, the majority of those mothers of families who might be disposed to take a governess into their houses are precluded from so doing. Moreover the system of French education is a great deal out of doors by *cours* or classes held in the houses of the teachers, and which are supposed to stimulate emulation, but which in reality have many drawbacks, as well as some advantages. Thus, as a general rule the daily governess is the only one required, and although educated French women may find that occupation worth pursuing, especially if their families are resident in Paris the case is very different with English women, who must live in lodgings, and who would be likely to find the utmost they could earn incommensurate with the cost of Paris living at the present rates; and those rich French families whose practice it is to have a governess in their house, and who wish for an English one are unlikely to accept the services of women who come here to seek fortune, and would more probably inquire for what they want through friends or agents in England. In many Italian towns as well as in Paris young women who obtain places as governesses are often required to perform very menial offices and are dismissed if they refuse, and then the English clergy in those places and the Embassy or Legation, if there be one, are beset by applications to assist them to return home. It is shocking to read the statement made by Miss Leigh, and derived from one of the chief officials of the Paris police, that most of the bodies of women found in the Seine were those of homeless and friendless English girls. This statement is the more painful by reason of the great probability that it is strictly true. Readers off the Paris papers know how common an occurrence it is for a female corpse to be taken out of the river, and although exposed at the Morgue, never claimed or recognized. The first and chief object of benevolent persons desirous to protect and benefit friendless English-women should be to prevent them from coming here at all, and if they have already come, to send them home again. In Paris, under the most favourable circumstances, they are much more likely to learn evil than good, and are more liable to come to grief than to make their way. If they have not the ability and qualifications to get their living in their own country, still less likely are they to earn it among strangers in a city whose habits they know not—whose people have little sympathy with foreigners, and of which the perils are manifold.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your [issue] of the 23rd instant contains an article referring to the Duffla expedition, and also another taken from the *Indian Daily News* having reference to events stated to be now passing in the Duffla country, and as both of these articles appear to me in a measure calculated to mislead, I trust you will allow me a few words concerning them. You remark that "the country in which the column will have to operate is densely wooded, we believe—all jungle-covered hills, inaccessible to any baggage animals. Nothing, therefore, but coolie carriage can be depended upon, though, according to the *Englishman*, the force is to be accompanied by 40 elephants." This is all quite true, but it might have been better had it been added that between the point at which the troops land on the Brahmapootra, and the foot of the Duffla Hills lies a great extent of flat country over which elephants can well be used with effect, and that, therefore, in attaching them to the force, the authorities have had more reason for their action than your article would lead the public to suppose. The *Daily News* remarks "that the expedition may end into existence far greater complications than Government are aware of," and that "the powerful Abor tribes, whose frontier extends all along our territory, are likely to attack us:" that "news has been received of an intended raid by the Abors"—Sadiya being mentioned as their probable point of attack, and, lastly, that "the Bhooteas are doing a large trade with the Abors in flint lock muskets." Now, sir, I venture to think that Government may possibly be quite aware of possible complications of the above nature, and that it may even have provided for them; nay, further, I hazard the assertion that the Abor frontier does not extend all along our territory, nor anything like it, that the Abors are perhaps not within a hundred miles or more of the Bhooteas; and, lastly, that the latter race having no flint lock muskets themselves, can hardly be in a position to supply them to the Abors. I also think it untrue that "news has been received that the Abors intend to raid on our territory, and that Sudiya has been especially mentioned as one of their points of attack," but can well believe that some wiseacre may have said "he should'nt be surprised if such things happened," and that thus a "supposition" has been turned into "news having been received." It is not quite clear what the Abors would gain by attacking Sudiya, but should they consider is worth their while to do so, there can be little doubt but that the somewhat strong military force stationed there will receive them warmly, and gladly. The *Daily News* sagely remarks that "it must be kept in mind that the Duffla force is to operate in a particular direction, and will not be available, on account of its set-work [illegible] to guard the long extended line of frontier," and as the Editor again says, "so thus the matter stands, and it remains for the future to show whether we shall get into a cocked hat or not." Again I venture to think that Government in sending a force into the Duffla Hills may not have quite exhausted all its means, that measures may have been taken for the defence of the frontier, that matters do not stand as related by the *Daily News*, and lastly, that if there is any "cocked hat" in the matter, it is the one which the *Daily News* has made of it. Lord Napier, Colonel Keatinge, and Brigadier-General Stafford, are all of them old soldiers, and the public may safely believe that they are not less far-sighted in frontier matters than even the Editor of the *Indian Daily News*.

FRONTIER.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.
LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS
Free, on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.
By Dealers all throughout the World.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company the right of advertising at the Railway Stations [illegible] invite the attention of the public to the [illegible] for the [illegible] the lines.
The announcements may be in English or any of the Native languages.
[illegible] Stations as well as a means of bringing [illegible] before the public have been adopted in England to the extensive use which is made of Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Tradesmen and others who wish to make themselves known, will alike value the privilege of Railway Station advertising.
The privilege should not be the less specially valuable to advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Railway Passengers in the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders and others will find the privilege of advertising in their own language, and with the [illegible] means of extending their business.
[illegible] the G. I. P. R. and B. B. and C. I. Railways [illegible]. Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations on either line, at which they wish their placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means that is offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1874.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oude and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.
May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay.........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay.........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Igutpoora.........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London.........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund........"Observer" Office.
Poona.........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have now adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their head and that within every Package sent from their Works is a placed card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

THE [illegible] BANK (LIMITED)
£1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's [agencies] in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 do
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14, [illegible], W.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..........£ [illegible]
Ditto Second ditto..........£[illegible]
[illegible]
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £3,000,000 STERLING.
[illegible]
FIRE BRANCH.
[illegible]
POLICIES are issued against Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL, continue to be granted by the above Company, through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, goods on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£1,602,376 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance, with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	35 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 34
Subscribed Capital..........£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital..........£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets......Rs. 9,677,000
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 10,916, assuring.......£9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was.......£1,092,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were.......£967,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

VIA BOMBAY.
VERY IMPORTANT [TO] PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS en route TO EUROPE.
ASQUITH AND CO.
invite attention to the following
TRAVELLING REQUISITES.
[illegible price list]
To be obtained, Ready for Immediate Use, from
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.
POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,590), £850,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.
Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively.......... Over £110,000.
INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.
Policies issued.......... 549
Amount Assured..... Rs. 37,30,000
Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,07,300
This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.
EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
[illegible]
3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.
4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.
5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premium be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.
7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	4	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	181	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	35	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	8	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	5	0	50	8	0	48	3	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three Separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is the nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the atmosphere cool, always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 20 per annum.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
The model laboratories of this firm situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.
NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION
DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.
The preparations having Lactophosphate of lime at their base, known as DUSART'S [illegible] are prime order reconstituents.
They promote the formation of [illegible] mother's milk [illegible] the formation of the infant during pregnancy.
They stimulate the appetite [illegible] feeble persons convalescents, old people and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.
LERAS'
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It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate of lime they want, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their weakness proceed from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.
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